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PHILADELPHIA

MEMORIALS

OF

DECEASED MEMBERS

OF

The Society of Friends.

"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours; and their works do follow them." Rev. xiv. 13.

PHILADELPHIA:

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PREFACE.

THROUGHOUT the different periods of our history, as a distinct religious Society, there has been amongst us a succession of dedicated followers of the Lord Jesus Christ; who, through the power and efficacy of Divine grace, have been enabled, by a humble and circumspect walking in the fear of God, to afford convincing evidence to those around them, that their's was "the victory that overcometh the world," even that "faith which worketh by love," "purifying the heart."

The following pages contain memorials of some of these. Amongst the number here selected, the reader will find notices of individuals who were conspicuously engaged in advocating the cause of the blessed Redeemer; and the remembrance of them, and of their labours, is precious to many. Others, perhaps not less subjected to the sanctifying influence of the Spirit of Truth, were led in a more hidden path; and the fulness of their light did not diffuse itself, until the day was about to close, when the brightness of the Sun of righteousness shone around them, and gilded the dark "valley of the shadow of death."

There is, in the economy of Divine grace, a great diversity of operation; yet all in harmony and infinite wisdom. And whatever may be the varied gifts, or the external circumstances which distinguish the disciples of a crucified Saviour, "It is

the same God who worketh all in all." And may we ever be impressed with the deeply instructive and encouraging truth, that *this working of the Spirit* produces in each the same blessed result; that, whereas in our fallen state by nature, we are all "the servants of sin," those in whom this transforming power is suffered effectually to operate, become "servants to God," have their "fruit unto holiness, and the end everlasting life."

The object in this compilation is not to eulogise the dead, but to magnify the goodness and mercy of "Him who loved" them, "and washed them from their sins in his own blood;" and to excite survivors to use all diligence to make their calling and election sure, remembering the solemn injunction: "*Be ye also ready*, for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man cometh."

Sm. Ctl. n. s. 883.

MEMORIALS.

JOSEPH WHITE.—In reading the memorial of JOSEPH WHITE, of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, we have been forcibly impressed with that declaration, "The memory of the just is blessed." Prov. x. 7. And as it will probably be new to many of our readers, and is calculated to prove deeply instructive to all, we consider it desirable to give it a place in this collection.

He was born at the Falls, on the 28th of the eleventh month, 1713. Being young when his father died, he was brought up under the care of his relations and friends: and through the extendings of heavenly regard whilst young, and attending to the teachings of Divine grace, he was preserved from many of the follies and extravagancies incident to unthinking youth. About the twentieth year of his age, he spoke as a minister in our religious meetings, and, continuing in a good degree faithful to the measure of light and grace communicated, he grew in his gift, and became a lively and able minister of the gospel of Christ.

He was naturally of an open and cheerful disposition, and honestly concerned for the promotion of piety and virtue, and for the support and maintenance of good order in the church; for which service he was eminently gifted, being often concerned that the authority of Truth might be kept up in all our meetings for discipline. He was

exemplary in his life and conversation, a diligent and timely attender of our religious meetings, when health of body permitted; and was often favoured therein in public testimony and supplication, much to the comfort and edification of the truly humble worshippers. And although he had a large gift in the ministry, he many times sat meetings in silence, waiting upon the Lord; not being hasty or forward in the exercise of his gift; but careful not to minister without the heavenly life and power that first raised him up in the ministry, whereby his public service was greatly to the consolation and refreshment of many.

He was, at different times, engaged in the love of the gospel, to visit his friends in his own and several of the adjacent provinces; also in Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina. And having, for some considerable time, been weightily impressed with a sense of duty to pay a similar visit to Friends in Europe, he, with the concurrence and unity of his brethren, took shipping for that purpose in the year 1758, and after a short passage, landed in England; and having pretty generally visited Friends' meetings in England and Ireland and some parts of Wales, he returned to his beloved family, having been from home in that service nearly three years. He produced certificates of Friends' unity and good satisfaction with him, and his public labours amongst them. He was divers times engaged in visiting families, being well qualified for that weighty service. He much enjoyed the company and conversation of his friends, was a loving and affectionate husband, a tender parent, and a good neighbour; generally

beloved by those who knew him; being in several respects useful in the neighbourhood where he lived.

He was from his youth subject to frequent attacks of indisposition, but as he advanced further in age, intermissions of health grew short, and pains increased, which brought on other bodily infirmities, which he bore with patience and resignation; often craving he might not be off his watch when his pains were exquisite, nor his faith fail in the time of trial. He believed it to be through the goodness of God, that he was thus dealt with, in order more and more to wean him from all outward connexions and nearest ties of nature, that, being as the pure gold refined through the furnace, he might with triumph join the redeemed that were gone before, which he at times had a foretaste of; but the time when, as he himself sometimes expressed, he did not then see, believing it to be consistent with Divine wisdom to keep it hid from him. During the latter part of his time for several months, he slept but little in the night season, being at times engaged in reverent intercessions and divine contemplation, and appeared to be waiting for the solemn moment.

He lived in the compass of the Falls particular meeting until a few years before his death, and then removed to Makefield, (a branch of the same monthly meeting;) and having for a considerable time felt strong desires (if favoured with health) to go to the Falls meeting, on a monthly meeting day, he set out for that purpose, but the weather being cold, and he in a weak state of health, he soon found himself unable to perform the journey, and returned home. But some time after, feeling his bodily health somewhat restored, and love re-

newed, he set out, in company with his wife, one First-day morning and got to the meeting, where he was favoured with an open time in public testimony much to the satisfaction of those present.

After the meeting was over, and Friends gone out, a Friend being desirous of speaking to him, not seeing him out of doors, returned into the house, and found him sitting on a seat unable to move without help; and he was taken to the house of a Friend. The attack, being of the paralytic kind, continued ebbing and flowing for some hours, in which time he uttered many weighty expressions; some of which being taken down, are nearly as follows:

Being asked by his son how it was with him, he answered, "I do not know but that I am near my end. My desire at this time for thee is, that thou seek unto the Lord for assistance, to govern thee in thy conduct in this fluctuating life; for I have found Him to be a sure help and counsellor to me. If thou follow after Him in truth and sincerity, as I have endeavoured to do, He will be unto thee a sufficient director, a teacher that cannot be removed into a corner. I have not been anxious to gather a portion of this world, nor make to myself mammon of unrighteousness; for I think I have seen a snare that has attended many young people on these accounts. I have ever from my youth had a desire to be more in substance than in show; let me appear as I might in the sight of men, their praise I sought not for; but I have sought the honour of God, and there is a place, where no trouble shall annoy, prepared for me.—You that stay, be more humble, and when trouble awaits you, look not upon, nor trust

to, the arm of flesh for assistance, but stay yourselves upon Him who suffered for you, for me, and for all mankind; for I have for some time believed, and lived in the hope thereof, and am now in measure confirmed, of more glorious things yet to be revealed in the church of Christ, and that further and greater discoveries will yet be made, with respect to the Christian religion, than ever yet has been since the apostacy."

And after a short pause, he broke out into these expressions: "The door is open; I see an innumerable company of saints, of angels, and the spirits of just men, which I long to be unembodied to be with: but not my will, but thine be done, Oh Lord! I cannot utter nor my tongue express, what I feel of that light, life, and love that attends me, which the world can neither give, nor take away from me. My sins are washed away by the blood of the Lamb that was slain from the foundation of the world; all rags and filthiness are taken away, and in room thereof love and good will for all mankind. Oh, that we may become more united in the church militant, and nearer resemble the church triumphant! Oh, that we all might make such an end as I have in prospect! for it is all light, all life, all love, and all peace. The light that I see is more glorious than the sun in the firmament! Come, Lord Jesus Christ! come when thou pleasest, thy servant is ready and willing; into thy hands I commit my spirit. Not my will, but thine, be done, Oh Lord! I am near to enter that harmony with Moses and the Lamb, where they cry, 'Holy! holy! holy!' I cannot express the joy I feel.—If any inquire

after me, after my end, let them know all is well with me."

The next day his pain abating, and finding himself somewhat relieved from his disorder, he was taken to his own house, where he remained in a weak state of health for some time, being unable to go much abroad: and a short time before his death, his pain having been sharp the fore part of the night, but abating during the latter part of it, his wife fell asleep; he as usual slept not, but after some time called to her in these words: "My dear, I believe I must take my leave of thee. I have never seen my end till now, and now I see it is near, and the holy angels inclose me around, waiting to receive me." He departed in much stillness as in a sleep, the 10th day of the Third month, 1777, and was interred in Friends' burying ground at the Falls meeting-house, on the 12th of the same; his remains being attended to the grave by a large number of Friends and neighbours. The Friends of his own Monthly Meeting, after giving these particulars respecting him, add, "May we, under the consideration of our great loss of him, and many other faithful labourers in the Lord's vineyard, now removed from us, be incited so to follow their footsteps, that with them, we may be partakers of that incorruptible inheritance, which is reserved for the righteous when time here shall be no more."

MARY WATSON, wife of Samuel Watson of the county of York, was one who, for the sake of the

blessed Truth, denied herself, and was made willing to part with those things which she thought stood in her way, abhorring all manner of evil; she was a tender nursing mother, exhorting and building up the young in the most holy faith. She spent much of her time in private retirement, and was frequent in prayer and praising the Lord, delighting in meditation, like Mary, of whom our Lord said, "She hath chosen that good part, which shall not be taken away from her." Luke x. 42. Whilst she had strength of body to go to public meetings, she had a word to speak in season, suitable to the states and conditions of many; and was also instrumental in the Lord's hand, in keeping things in good order relating to church affairs.

In the time of her weakness of body, she was sometimes under fears concerning her great passage from mortality; but through travail of soul, in the living faith which she received of Christ, the author of it, she was kept steadfast and obtained the victory, which God in his own time manifested to her soul. And afterwards she made acknowledgments of the same to the refreshment of others.

Several weeks before her decease she mentioned "That the work of redemption was wrought and completed; and all doubts and fears were removed, and now she waited to be dissolved, and to be with Christ, who had redeemed and sanctified her:" so that as a wise virgin, she was prepared to enter into eternal joy; and was filled with praises while any strength remained; her eye was to that heavenly family, out of all the families of the earth,

where she gladly desired to be rejoicing with her dear children and relations gone before, (as she often expressed.)

She had a tender regard for her offspring which she left behind, that they might, through the grace of God, be gathered to Christ Jesus the heavenly Shepherd, with many prayers for them; and her exhortation to those who were with her, and also for those absent, was, "That they might walk humbly before the Lord their Creator, and watch against all the evil temptations of this world, the flesh, and the vanity and lusts thereof; that no pride, vain glory, or intemperance might captivate them, but abiding in the holy fear of God, all evil would be suppressed and slain upon the cross; and humility, righteousness, meekness of spirit, and holiness, should grow up in them, and be to them not only as a comely garment, but as a never failing portion."

All visible helps and outward enjoyments failing, she had the Lord for her portion, and kept in possession of that heavenly treasure in her soul, and fed upon that living bread and wine of the kingdom, which she is now in the more full enjoyment of. She often spoke of her being surrounded with the glory of the Lamb, and was sensible in her expressions to the last few hours. She gave up the ghost in a sweet, still manner, on the 2nd day of the Ninth month, 1694.

The following memoir of ELIZABETH COLLINS, of Upper Evesham, New Jersey, North America, presents us with a remarkable example of devo-

tedness to the love and service of God, of humble trust in the Redeemer, and of pious resignation under many and complicated afflictions; and will we believe prove instructive and animating to the Christian reader. She was born on the 4th of the First month, 1755, of religious parents. Her father died when she was about six years old, "Leaving," she says, "my mother with six small children, and not abundance of this world's treasure to bring us up with, it was my lot to live out from home; and I had some trying seasons to pass through, both in body and mind; but my gracious Helper was near, in those my young days, though like Samuel I knew not what it was."

In consequence of indisposition she was obliged to return home; where, for some years, she had the advantage of her mother's tender and watchful care; though mercifully preserved from gross sins, yet she was too frequently induced to yield to her natural propensities to levity and folly. The time of her greatest indulgence in that which was evil was previous to her fifteenth year. She again left her mother's house, to go out as an apprentice about the year 1770. In reference to this time, she says, "I was much exposed and met with many difficulties; but the invisible arm of Divine love and mercy, was near for my preservation: blessed be the great name of Israel's God, who alone preserved me from utter ruin; in the remembrance thereof my soul cannot but bless, praise, and magnify his ever-worthy name. Although I took some delight in company, and light conversation, yet I had often to retire and pour out my tears before Him who seeth in secret, and

who had in mercy visited my soul and given me in measure to see the vanity of youthful pastimes, that I had too much delighted in. After the expiration of my apprenticeship, I attended meetings as steadily as my situation would admit, being obliged to go from house to house, to work at my trade, in the course of which I met with many trials, being much exposed to company."

She was married about the eighteenth year of her age: but in little more than four years, it pleased Divine Providence to take from her, her affectionate husband. Respecting this deeply afflictive event, she thus writes, "Being now left a poor disconsolate widow with two small children, I was ready to conclude, that no one's trials could exceed mine; but the Lord, in mercy, was near to support and bear up through all, that I did not sink below hope, though often brought very low both in body and mind, in which seasons I wrote the following: "My heart seemeth humbled within me, and my desire is, that I may be preserved as in the hollow of the Lord's mighty hand, who am a poor unworthy creature; but He is wonderful in goodness; He hath spared, pitied, and showed mercy, that I am not cast off and quite lost.

"Oh! that my head were as waters, and mine eyes as a fountain of tears, that I might weep day and night, until acquainted with my God; Oh that I may receive bread from thy table, and that thy grace may abound in me.'

"A short time after the death of my dear husband, I had a severe attack of disease, in which I had no prospect of recovering, but was quite

d to the Divine will; desiring that if He
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at seasons, with the lifting up of the light
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ag spirit was raised and comforted. My
also, showed great kindness and sympathy
s me."

"I had many deep and close exercises to pass through, under which nothing short of the Divine arm of Omnipotence, could have supported; and about which time I wrote as follows:—'Unto Thee, O Thou searcher of hearts, I commit myself! O Lord! search me, and try me; if there be iniquity in me, do Thou it away. Let not thy blessed hand spare, nor thy holy eye pity, until Thou hast brought judgment unto victory—until Thou hast made of me what Thou pleasest, for thou knowest for what cause I am thus tried. O Lord! be pleased to visit my dear children, now in their young and tender years; turn their hearts unto Thee, and one unto another. Be graciously pleased to enable me to keep my place and authority over them, in thy Truth. Create in me a clean heart, and renew a right spirit within me—a right disposition of mind, to bear all things that may fall to my lot, for a trial of my faith and love unto thee, O Thou beloved of my soul!'"

She several times believed it to be required of her to leave her family in order to visit her friends in the love and service of the gospel; and in the year 1793 felt her mind strongly attracted to the Yearly Meeting in Philadelphia. The yellow fever prevailed at that time in the city, and it appeared to be a very serious thing to venture thither; yet her faith was strong that she should experience preservation; and this favour was mercifully granted. During her stay there she writes as follows.

"This is a solemn time in this city, wherein many houses, great and fair, are left without inhabitants, many faces gather paleness, and hearts

are filled with sadness. Many, I believe, as was formerly recommended, are getting as between the porch and the altar, crying, 'Spare thy people, O Lord! and give not thine heritage to reproach.' I have entered this city, and remained in it, without fear, except the fear of the Lord, that at times fills the hearts of his humble dependent children. May I be truly thankful for this and every other mercy."

She returned home under an humbling sense of Divine regard, having to remember those expressions of Jacob; 'I crossed this Jordan with my staff, and now I am become two bands.' "I had nothing but the staff of faith to lean upon, and now in my return, I have to experience a good degree of holy quiet, and the incomes of sweet peace; which is more to the immortal soul, than all that this world can afford. O! may it be more and more prized, and sought after by me, is the desire of my heart.—In looking over the above remarks, my soul doth bless, praise, and magnify, that holy hand and arm which preserved his children unhurt even in the flames, whose power is the same, yesterday, to-day, and forever."

She was not long afterwards closely tried by the decease of three of her children; but throughout this period of affliction, her mind was much stayed in humble submission to the dispensations of an all-wise God, and she was enabled to adopt the language, "Thy will, Oh Father, be done." About this time she thus describes the state of her own mind.

"I have been much reduced, and centred in

nothingness of self, a suitable situation to receive the wine of the kingdom; and through mercy, I have had to partake of the incomes of holy good, in a larger degree than ever before, for so long together, and have been ready to conclude, that perhaps my warfare is nearly accomplished; but whether or not, my greatest desire is, that I may be fully given up. The world and the things of it, have been sunk into such nothingness, that I have not a name importing little enough to call them by, compared with the joys of eternity, that I have had a prospect of. Centre then, O my soul! more and more within the enclosure of the walls of its salvation."

In the Ninth month, 1796, at the Yearly Meeting at Philadelphia, she says: "Many weighty matters were feelingly and pertinently spoken to, and nothing more fully than that of love and unity, the badge of true discipleship; the want of which, I believe, is a great loss and hurt to many. This subject brought great weight and exercise over the meeting, and over me as an individual. Great was my desire for Friends in general, and more for our particular meeting; but especially my dear offspring, that they might be more and more partakers of that love and unity, which becomes and distinguishes Christ's followers; that they may not only be his by creation, but by redemption also; for God is love, and they that dwell in him, dwell in love."

In the Tenth month, she thus writes: "Thou most holy and righteous Lord, art more and more weaning me from the pleasant things of this world; perfect thy work to thine own praise. Let not

thy hand spare, nor thine eye pity, until Thou hast perfected thine intended purpose; until Thou hast made of me what Thou pleasest. Thou only knowest what food is most convenient for me. Be pleased, in mercy, to mete out the dispensations of thy Providence, in a way and manner that may tend to the firm establishment of my faith in Thee, O Thou immovable Rock!

"In looking over my life, even from the days of my youth, I have to admire the many preservations, gracious dealings, tender mercies, and loving-kindnesses of the Lord, my bountiful Creator, towards me, a poor unworthy creature. My soul doth bless, praise, and magnify His great and ever-worthy name, and can with some degree of propriety adopt the language of Jacob, when He blessed Joseph and said, 'God before whom my fathers, Abraham and Isaac, did walk, the God which fed me all my life long unto this day, the angel which redeemed me from all evil, bless the lads, and let my name be named on them; and the name of my fathers Abraham and Isaac.'

"But we cannot suppose, that to be called the children of Abraham, or of believing parents, will do any thing for us. We may remember, that our dear Lord and Saviour told some in that day, that to be the children of Abraham, was to do the works of Abraham; that it is not a name or a profession, but a possession of the Truth that will do.

"Oh! may the Lord, in mercy, so visit and so open the understandings of my dear children, as not only to see the beauty of the Truth, but to join in, and receive it in the love of it. So wish-

eth, and so prayeth, your truly exercised and deeply concerned mother."

In the years 1797, 1798, and 1799, she paid several religious visits to her friends, and during these engagements she thus writes:—

"Thou, O Lord! art strength in our weakness, mouth, and wisdom, yea all things to thy humble dependent children, whose trust is in Thee, waiting for thy putting forth in the way, and gently going before them; blessed be thy holy name forever!"

A little after she expresses being "thankful in heart to the Great Helper of his people, who had been near and supported through many close exercises, and in much weakness of body, that at times it looked unlikely I should be able to get through; but as mine eye was kept single to my holy Helper, I had to acknowledge, with the disciples, I lacked nothing. Before I set out on this little journey, I had many difficulties and discouragements to pass through, which ofttimes looked insurmountable, like mountains and floods that could not be passed over. But as my mind became truly given up to him, whose right it is to dispose of us as he sees meet, how were those difficulties removed, that I could even adopt the language of the Psalmist, 'What ailed thee, O thou sea, that thou fleddest! thou Jordan that thou wast driven back! ye mountains that ye skipped like rams, and ye little hills like lambs!' Thus I had from time to time to set up my Ebenezer and acknowledge, "hitherto Thou hast helped me."

On returning from one of these gospel missions, she says,

"In the Eleventh month I reached home, weary in body, but comforted in mind, with the reward of sweet peace, having been enabled to perform the service required of me, in a good degree of faithfulness and dedication to Him, who had thus called me forth, and was graciously pleased to go before and make way. O! blessed forever be his great name! who continues to be the never-failing Helper of his humble dependent children, who put their whole trust in him; and who has supported through many trials and deep probations, yea, sweetened many bitter cups. May my soul bless, praise and magnify, thy great and ever worthy name, who art God over all, blessed forever! Be graciously pleased to be with me the remainder of my days; strengthen me yet more and more to trust in thy Divine arm, that has been made bare for my help and support. 'Many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased.' Thus, most gracious God, thou art fulfilling ancient predictions; Thou art sending servants and handmaidens, to publish the glad tidings of the gospel of peace and salvation. Be graciously pleased to be with them; go before and make way for them; enable them to feed thy flock with food convenient, giving meat to strong men and milk to babes: keep their eye single to the pointings of thy finger, and their hearts dedicated to Thy commands; be pleased to be mouth and wisdom, tongue and utterance, and cause Thy glory and the knowledge of Thee, to cover the earth as the waters cover the seas."

In the year 1809 her health became much impaired; in reference to which she says,

"I have been afflicted of late with inward weakness, and sometimes great difficulty of breathing, but preserved in quietness of mind; yea, the overshadowing wing of Divine love, even as a canopy, has covered it. I feel entirely resigned to the disposal of Him who has strengthened me to press through many difficulties, to perform what I have believed has been required of me, which is now a comfort and a support, in a time of weakness, when the poor body is much reduced.

"When I consider Thy abundant mercy and goodness towards me, a poor worm, how Thou has delivered out of many evils: yea, preserved out of many snares and temptations, that have been laid to draw my soul from following Thee; I am led to adopt the language of thy servant,—'What shall I render unto Thee, O Lord, for all thy benefits towards me? O! may I be fully given up to Thee! In thy presence there is life; and at thy right hand, are rivers of pleasures for evermore!'

In the year 1810 she made the following deeply affecting and instructive memorandum:

"In the Seventh month, I met with a severe trial indeed, by the sudden and unexpected death of my oldest son. I knew not of his illness until late in the afternoon; I went that evening to see him, and found him nearly speechless, though I believe sensible. He departed next morning, aged about thirty-seven years, leaving a widow and four children.

"Oh! the trial such an unexpected event must bring upon a tender mother, having no opportunity of conversing with him to know his mind, or

to afford any advice or encouragement. I thought if I could be favoured with an evidence, that all was well with him, I could freely give him up. Through Divine mercy I was supported beyond what I could have expected, and may with some propriety adopt the language of Job, when he said, 'The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord.' Thus he sustains the minds of his children and people who are looking to him, and calling upon him; he will be unto them as a shadow of a great rock in a weary land; yea a covert from storms and tempests; retire there, O, my soul! for there the righteous flee and find safety."

After this it pleased Divine Providence to take from her a beloved daughter, three sisters, and a brother. She bore these bereavements with humble resignation, and, in allusion to them she writes,

"My state of health being feeble, those losses were no doubt more sensibly felt. I was the only one left of our family, and as I was sitting pensively alone, reflecting on my stripped state, the language of the Psalmist came fresh into my mind: 'Although my father and my mother forsake me the Lord will take me up.' This expression was comforting, and I was made renewedly sensible, that although I was thus stripped, without father and mother, brother or sister, yet I was not forsaken by the Father and Fountain of all our sure mercies, who in condescending love, was pleased to comfort my mind, yea, to favour with his holy presence; that I was led humbly to commemorate his goodness, his love and mercies extended from season to season, and secretly to implore the con-

tinuance of his blessing through time, that I might not become a dry and withered branch. O! it is a blessed state to be preserved alive in the Truth, bringing forth fruit in old age; fruits of holiness of life, fruits of dedication of heart to the will and service of God: that this may be my happy experience, is the breathing of my soul."

She was several times much reduced by indisposition. In the Fourth month, 1821, she says,

"My health is better, so as to be able to attend meeting; it is comfortable to sit with my friends again. I feel very desirous that I may keep my place, that I may be just what the Almighty would have me to be, that his will may be done in me, by me, and through me. These lines have been so sweetly revived when in a feeble state, and feeling a peaceful calm and quiet, I thought I could with propriety adopt them as the present state of my mind.

"'How are thy servants blest, O Lord!
How sure is their defence;
Eternal Wisdom is their guide;
Their help, Omnipotence.'

"How comfortable, when we can rightly number and appreciate our blessings! knowing 'our place of defence to be the munitions of rocks, bread to be given us, and our water to be sure:' receiving all from the Divine hand, and experiencing that wisdom which is from above, and is profitable to direct in all our movements. May this be more and more my happy experience through the remaining days of my life, that when the evening comes, the work may be so completed,

that I may receive the answer of, 'Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord.' O blessed change, glorious triumph! to be admitted into the mansion of eternal rest, there to sing praises unto the most high God, and the Lamb, who is worthy forever and ever."

"First month, 1825. I am more than seventy years old; an age I did not expect nor desire to attain unto, but thus it has proved; my days have been lengthened out in best wisdom, no doubt, to take care of my dear husband in his afflictions, he having been in poor health for upwards of three years, which he has been favoured to bear with patience and Christian fortitude. At one time after a season of silent retirement, he expressed to me: 'I think I have never been more willing to put off this poor tabernacle of clay, than at the present time, though no merit of mine. In looking over, I can see many imperfections through life, that I have nothing to trust in, nothing to build my hopes of salvation upon, but the mercy of a gracious and bountiful Creator, and the merits of a glorious Redeemer, who laid down his precious life for us, paid the ransom of his own precious blood, and has ascended up on high, and sitteth at the right hand of the Divine Majesty, making intercession for poor fallen man.'

"I think I have scarcely ever experienced those expressions of the Apostle nearer realized, than in my present feeble state; when he said; 'For to live is Christ, but to die is gain.' As the will becomes fully subjected, and every thought brought into the obedience of Christ;

when his will becomes ours, and we have no will contrary to his Divine will, then may we with propriety express: 'To live is Christ, to die is gain;' great gain to put off mortality, and to be clothed upon with immortality and eternal life. When the mind is thus centered, we are enabled to acknowledge, "Sweet is thy voice and thy countenance is comely." Thy name is as precious ointment poured forth, therefore do the virgins love Thee, the pure in heart, those who are weaned from every other beloved, and their affections set upon the Beloved of souls. These experience in truth, that one hour in thy courts or presence, is better than a thousand: they can testify: Thy Name is as precious ointment, a savour of life unto life, which strengthens to offer the tribute of worship, adoration, and praise, unto the great Jehovah, who is worthy, with his beloved Son, our blessed Saviour and Redeemer, who paid the ransom for us, and who is one with the Father: to whom be glory, honour, thanksgiving, and high renown, for evermore. Amen."

In the Second month, 1827, she says: "My dear husband departed this life in the seventy-fifth year of his age, after a long and tedious confinement and affliction of nearly five years and a half. His suffering at times was very great, which he was favoured to bear with much Christian fortitude and patience. He attended meetings as long as he was able to go, and encouraged my going whenever I was easy to leave him. At different times, he said: 'The faith in which I have lived, in that faith I hope to die;' and I fully believe he did, and that his departed spirit is

now at rest in the arms of redeeming Mercy: this is my comfort, my great consolation.

"Third month, 1829. I am now quite feeble, and it looks most likely 'my departure is at hand.' Be that as it may, the Divine will be done! I feel neither wish nor will; and may with some degree of propriety adopt the language of the apostle: 'I have fought the good fight, I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, will give me at that day; and not to me only, but unto all them also, who love his appearing.'

"Eleventh month. Mostly confined to my room, but favoured with a quiet composed mind, wherein I have been enabled to breathe. 'Glory to God in the highest: on earth, peace and good will to men;'—to breathe glory, honour, thanksgivings, and praise unto the great Jehovah, who with his dear Son, our blessed Redeemer, is worthy forever. Oh! the preciousness of the Truth: how it strengthens and supports the mind; that I may say with the poet:

> "'My life, if Thou preserv'st my life,
> Thy sacrifice shall be,
> And death, if death shall be my doom,
> Will join my soul to Thee.'

"O blessed union, and communion! to join the heavenly host in singing praises and hallelujahs, unto the Lord God and the Lamb, who is worthy forever. Amen.

"'If ye love me, keep my commandments,' said Christ our Lord. 'This is my command-

ment, that ye love one another, as I have lo
you. Greater love hath no man than this, tha
man lay dawn his life for his friends. Ye are
friends, if ye do whatsoever I command yc
Oh! the excellency of this love; it does aw
all malice, hard thoughts or resentments, a
brings us where we can rejoice in the comf
and happiness of each other. In a degree of t
love, I have been led secretly to intercede for
whole human family, that all might come to
knowledge of the truth, as it is in Jesus, and
saved with an everlasting salvation."

Here her own memorandums close. She
came subject to much disease and bodily infirmi
which confined her generally to her own hous
but "In the Ninth and Tenth months of 1830,
health a little recruited, so as to admit of
tending, pretty generally, the meeting to wh
she belonged, where her company imparted cc
fort and encouragement to her friends. H
ministry on these occasions was very impressi
both on account of the clearness of the doctri
and the authority which accompanied it. S
preached Christ Jesus, and him crucified, as
means of redemption from a fallen state, and fr
the power of the prince of darkness."

From this period she was confined to
house, her feeble frame gradually giving way
the influence of frequent indisposition and natu
decay.

"In a visit made by one of her junior frien
who considered it a privilege to be with her, a
witness her patient submission to the Divine w
the liveliness of her spirit in old age, and

assurance of that blessed hope which reaches within the veil, she observed: 'I am here yet; may I be favoured with patience to the end. I feel as one waiting the change, and believe the day's work has been done in the day time.' To the same friend, at another period; 'Time is not tedious; I am favoured with a calm mind, and though the poor body suffers much at times, I dare not murmer nor complain.'

"In the last few weeks she conversed very little, appearing to be almost entirely abstracted from worldly objects, and her mind collected in a state of waiting and fixedness upon the Lord, that she might be ready at his coming.

"She maintained the same patient, enduring spirit under suffering to the end, being clothed with that love and serenity which gave evidence to those around her, that it was in participation of those joys, into the full fruition of which, we believe, she was permitted to enter."

In early life, when the mind of ROBERT MOGRIDGE first became impressed with the truths of Christianity, as professed by Friends, he resided in a part of Devonshire, where he could derive little advantage from association with members of our Society; and his situation at the same time was such as subjected him to peculiar trials and discouragements, but through the efficacy of Divine Grace, he was enabled to persevere, and measurably to experience the saving baptism of the Holy Spirit; manifesting, by a circumspect

and upright conduct, that he was humbly endeavouring to follow the Heavenly Leader.

After having been a diligent attender of our religious meetings for several years, he was admitted into membership with our Society; and he continued a consistent and valuable Friend to the end of his days. He manifested a lively concern for the prosperity of the Truth, and the support of our Christian testimonies; and his remarks in our meetings for discipline were frequently weighty and instructive. He filled, for many years, the station of an overseer in the particular meeting of Exeter, with much acceptance and usefulness, evincing a sincere concern for the best welfare of those to whom he found occasion to administer counsel.

For several years before his disease, which took place on the 30th of Twelfth mo. 1832, at the age of 73 years, he was unable, through increasing infirmities, to support himself and his wife by labour at his trade, that of a shoemaker; and it was pleasing and instructive to observe the contentment and gratitude with which he accepted the pecuniary help furnished by his friends.

In the course of his last illness, he expressed to a Friend, that he was enabled to rejoice in the hope, that, through the merits of an all-merciful Redeemer, he should be accepted; and that he also had a hope, that his dear wife would be made a partaker of the same rejoicing.

After his decease, a paper written by himself, and headed "Robert Mogridge's Testimony," was found by his widow; this paper appears to have been written not long before his death, and

may form an appropriate and useful sequel to the foregoing narrative. He says :—

"I am perfectly satisfied that I have not been following cunningly devised fables ; but that it is God's blessed, everlasting and unchangeable Truth that I have made profession of. It is now more than fifty years since the Lord, in the riches of His great mercy, was graciously pleased to reveal a measure thereof to my poor soul ; and I received it as a merciful visitation sent from Heaven. It was very precious in my sight, and my soul was ravished with the beauty and excellency thereof ; and so it hath remained to the present time. Although I have done but very little, if any thing towards the promotion thereof, yet I can say of a truth, that I have no greater joy than when I have beheld any thing that I believed would have a tendency to exalt it in the earth ; and in an especial manner amongst us as a people. And though I am deeply sensible that many have been my omissions and commissions, that I am a poor unworthy creature, and have no merit to plead, or claim to make upon Divine goodness and mercy ; yet I have a hope—I trust a well-grounded one, that I shall, through the abundant goodness, and marvellous loving-kindness of a gracious God, and through the merits, mediation, and intercession of a blessed and adorable Redeemer, when time here shall be no more, be favoured with an entrance within the Pearl gates ; there to celebrate the praise of that Almighty Power which hath supported and sustained me through many very deep and trying probations ; though hid from mortal sight."

ISAAC STEPHENSON, son of Isaac and Elizabeth Stephenson, members of the religious Society of Friends, was born on the 13th of the Eleventh month, 1765, at Burlington Quay, in the East Riding of the county of York.

Owing to the infirm state of his father's health, the care of his education devolved chiefly on his mother, whose pious concern for the best interest of her children was blessed to her son.

In youth, he evinced an amiable and affectionate disposition, which greatly endeared him to all the family. About the seventeenth year of his age, and during his apprenticeship at Scarborough, he was, through Divine mercy, favoured with a powerful and humbling visitation, whereby he was bowed in great self-abasedness, and led into much circumspection of conduct and self-denial. About this period also, he was visited with bodily indisposition, which afforded him a season of retirement at home very congenial to his exercised mind.

After passing through deep conflict of spirit, he was favoured to receive that hope which is in Christ Jesus, and to experience enlargement of heart. Thus he became an example of piety, his countenance and deportment indicating that he had been instructed in the school of Christ; and as he advanced to mature age, he was a great strength and comfort to his widowed mother, extending a fatherly care over the younger branches of the family.

On the expiration of his apprenticeship, he spent about four years as an assistant in the shop of a Friend at Hitchin, where he enjoyed that

society which was helpful and encouraging to him. When desirous of entering into business for himself, he earnestly craved Divine direction: and way opened soon after to begin the business of a miller, near Stockton-upon-Tees, and this place continued to be his comfortable residence about thirty-five years.

In the year 1797 he was appointed to the station of elder; and in the following year he married Hannah Masterman, of Kirby-Moorside, who continued his beloved and affectionate companion to the end of his days.

About the forty-fourth year of his age, he believed himself called, publicly to advocate the cause of his Divine Master, and being careful faithfully to fulfil his commission, he experienced an enlargement in the gift, and became an able minister of the Gospel. In 1812 he obtained a certificate to visit the families of Friends at Birmingham, Manchester, and Liverpool, which service he performed in company with his sister, Elizabeth Robson. Between this period and the year 1823, he travelled much in the work of the ministry, visiting, at various times, the meetings of Friends in most parts of Great Britain, and was often engaged in holding public meetings. He also paid two religious visits to Ireland, and one to the Isle of Man.

In 1823, with the concurrence of his friends, he embarked for the United States of North America, where he laboured very diligently for nearly two years. This religious service was attended with many trying exercises, owing to the peculiar state of the Society of Friends there

at that time; yet he had to acknowledge, through the unfailing mercy and help of Isı Shepherd, he was enabled to perform the se required of him, and to return to his native in peace. Referring to this visit, he writes feel no condemnation respecting any part of labours in the Lord's cause in America, yet very far from thinking them perfect."—" labour was, that Friends, and all who atte the meetings where I was, might witness inward stayedness of mind upon God, ar humble, steadfast trust in Him. I had alsc almost every testimony, to endeavour to (Christ in his different manifestations, and ir his offices."

On his return from America, his attention turned to the consideration of a residenc Manchester; and, after due waiting, with d that he might be favoured to see his way i important a change, he removed, with his far in the latter part of the year 1826. Afte went to reside there, he was often engage meetings for worship, in the faithful exercis his gift, to the comfort and edification of m He was zealously concerned for the suppoı the various Christian testimonies of Friends, in meetings for discipline was very service manifesting a lively regard for the welfare of Society, and the restoration of those who gone astray. He was a lover and promote peace, of kind and unassuming manners, w greatly endeared him to his friends; and it truly be said, he was an example of humilit the various relations of life.

Some time after his removal into the compass of Hardshaw East Monthly Meeting, he paid an acceptable visit to the families of Friends in his own meeting, Warrington, and Liverpool, and had many meetings in Manchester and its neighbourhood with those not in profession with us, fervently labouring, being willing to spend and be spent in promoting the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom. In the Twelfth month, 1828, he attended the Quarterly Meeting of London and Middlesex, and afterwards that for Sussex and Surrey, visiting most of the meetings constituting them.

About the end of 1829, he visited Friends in several of the western counties, and had many public meetings in Cornwall. Whilst travelling near Liskeard, he seemed to be favoured with an especial portion of light and life, and observed to his companion, that such had been his feelings at that season, that he thought he could willingly lay down his life any where, or at any time: and in a letter, dated the 30th of First mo. 1830, he says: "I have brought my late Western labours, (one of the most solemn and exercising engagements in which I was ever concerned,) again and again before my Lord, and I believe that he has been graciously pleased to place his seal of love and acceptance thereon, both as respects preaching, prayer, and thanksgiving; the feeling of this has filled my heart with reverent praise."

Whilst at liberty from these religious engagements, he was diligent in business; yet, with a family requiring his exertions, he was favoured to

hold temporal things in their proper estimation, relying on the faithfulness of him who hath promised, that to them who seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, all these things shall be added: thus, with his heart set on heaven, he was solicitous to know the will of his Divine Master, and ready with cheerful devotedness to perform it; for he esteemed it his privilege, as well as his duty, to be employed in the service of the Gospel.

During the last two years of his life, his health appeared to be declining, and he was considerably indisposed some time after his return from the west of England; but he was greatly favoured with the strengthening and comforting presence of Him to whom the vigour of his days had been devoted. He, one morning, at breakfast, remarked to his family, that whilst going about his outward concerns, his mind was almost constantly engaged in secret communion with the Almighty, without which he thought it would be almost impossible for him to transact his business.

The engagement which closed the valuable life of our dear friend, was one which marked his continued dedication to the service of his Lord, and his desire to promote the spiritual welfare of his friends; being a visit of Gospel love to his brethren in Ireland.

He attended the Yearly Meeting at Dublin, and on the 5th of the Fifth month, accompanied by our friend James Webb, of that city, proceeded northward, attending the meetings of Friends, and holding several public meetings, in which he had acceptable service; and on the 16th, being

ıy, he attended the meeting at Grange, ungannon, in the province of Ulster, in he was engaged in a remarkable testimony. he following day, after taking tea at the of William Pike, of Derry-vale, he walked veral Friends into the adjoining grounds, he was suddenly seized with indisposition, deprived him of speech and of the use of le. Every attention was kindly rendered, continued to decline, and quietly expired morning of the 20th of the Fifth month, in th year of his age, having been a minister twenty-one years. His remains were in- at Grange, on the 27th of the same month. ho then is that faithful and wise steward, his Lord shall make ruler over his house- o give them their portion of meat in due ! Blessed is that servant, whom his Lord he cometh, shall find so doing."

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the memory of our dear friend HANNAH is precious to many in this country, and she uch known and beloved amongst us, it is d that the following memoir of her will be d with interest, and we trust instruction.

was born at Harrison Town, in the state of York, in the year 1763. Through very e in her juvenile years, she was of a volatile tion, and inclined to swerve from that ity of manners and appearance, in which rents were anxious their children should be

preserved. In adverting to her early life, and the strength of her natural inclination to resist the convictions of the Spirit of Truth which leads into the path of Christian self-denial, she has frequently been heard to express her grateful sense of the religious care, and even the restraining kindness of her beloved parents; for as such, in mature life, she considered it. Loving the Lord, they also loved his servants; and their house and their hearts were open to receive and entertain Friends that were travelling in the work of the ministry: the company of such, and their religious labours in her father's house, we believe proved a blessing to the family, and in an especial manner, to our beloved friend; as, through the instrumentality of some of these labourers, very serious impressions were made on her mind, which, with the Divine blessing, tending to bring the wanderer back.

By the death of her pious mother, she was deprived of her example and care when about fifteen years of age, and thereby subjected to great exposure, and indeed it may be said to imminent danger: but He who had mercifully laid his hand upon her, and in due time cause her mind to be deeply impressed with a humiliating sense of the sinfulness of sin, and the excellency of a life devoted to him and his cause, was graciously pleased to regard her; and by the secret, but powerful operation of the Holy Spirit, to keep in the hour of temptation, and gradually prepare her, though unperceived by herself, for future usefulness in the church.

After her marriage with William Field, still further proof was furnished, that the Lord was

preparing her for his service; her mind became deeply humbled under a sense of her own unworthiness, and the nature and greatness of the work to which she apprehended she should be called. Being naturally modest and very diffident of her own attainments, she reasoned against what she believed to be the requiring of her Divine Master again and again, and was often involved in a state of great conflict and distress. That mercy however that had followed her from her childhood, did not forsake her in the hour of temptation; but by repeated baptisms effected the Lord's gracious purpose. In allusion to this memorable period of her life, she thus expressed herself in her last illness:—"He who knoweth all hearts, knows that I did not withhold through wilful disobedience, but from the natural timidity of my disposition. I stand indeed as a monument of the mercy and goodness of my Heavenly Father; and I verily believe, had it not been for the encouragement that I sometimes received through the Lord's faithful servants, I should have sunk and given out, even after I had given up to appear in the ministry."

The Lord's hand had long been laid upon her; and, by the operation of judgment, mixed with mercy, her own creaturely reasonings being subjected, she expressed a few words by way of ministry, in great humility, and indeed it may be said with fear and trembling. For several years her appearances in this line were rare, and in few words; but being watchful and careful to mind her calling, the gift in the ministry, which had been graciously conferred on her, shone more and

more conspicuously, and she became a living and able minister of the Gospel of Christ.

She was sound and scriptural in doctrine, and careful not to indulge in speculative opinions. Her ministry was weighty and impressive; and after her experience and religious establishment had entitled her to the character of a mother in the church, it continued to be adorned by that Christian simplicity and humble view of herself, that so uniformly characterised her religious movements. The clearness and consistency of her views, together with her firm belief in the doctrine of Christian redemption, as contained in the Holy Scriptures, and believed in by the Society of Friends, cannot be better described than in her own words on this momentous subject, uttered during her last sickness: "I have been a poor creature; I have done very little for His cause, who hath done all for me: I have no works of my own to depend upon; it is all the merit and mercy of my dear Redeemer, who died for me, and not for me only, but for the sins of the world. O! what a blessing it is to be firmly established in the faith of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ! What a mercy that we have an Advocate with the Father; a High Priest, touched with a feeling of our infirmities; a Mediator and Intercessor, even Christ Jesus the righteous!"

At another time, being in great bodily pain, she said: "I have not one rag of my own to depend upon; all is of the mercy of my Saviour, who offered up his life a ransom without the gates of Jerusalem: O! that none may reject so great an offering: for I firmly believe, that by and through

him, is the only means of salvation.—He declared when personally upon earth, 'No man cometh to the Father but by Me;' and awful will it be in the day that is fast approaching, for those who do reject the offers of his grace, and deny the Lord, that bought them."

In her the badge of discipleship was eminently conspicuous, and, under the constraining influence of Christian love, with which her heart expanded towards the human family, she travelled much as a minister of the Gospel, not only within the limits of her own yearly meeting, but into many distant sections of the United States.

In the year 1816, after having passed through a season of great conflict and deep searching of heart, she yielded to an impression of religious duty, which had long rested weightily on her mind, to pay a visit in the love of the Gospel in Great Britain and Ireland, and in some places on the continent of Europe. In great humility and abasedness of self she informed her friends of this prospect. It obtained their deliberate attention, and was cordially united with, and she was furnished with testimonials of their affectionate sympathy and concurrence.

This arduous service occupied more than two years, during which time, in company with several other friends, she performed a religious visit to the families of those professing with us in the South of France, and laboured much for the promotion of the cause of truth and righteousness in that quarter.—We believe that in this work she was made instrumental in awakening the thought-

less, and in strengthening the things which remained that were ready to die.

During her religious sojourn in England, she had a severe attack of illness, which so much impaired her constitution, that she never recovered her usual state of health. On her return from Europe she was joyfully received by her friends at home. She gave a humble and summary account of her various exercises and engagements; ascribing all the praise where it is alone due. The testimonials furnished by her friends in Europe in relation to her visits and religious labours were full, and expressive of near unity, and Christian fellowship with her as a sister beloved. She was afterwards, when the state of her health would admit, frequently engaged in more limited visits, and faithful at her post in her own meetings at home, when permitted to be there.

In a retrospect of the duties to which she had been called, of her sufferings and conflicts, she expressed herself in the following manner a short time previous to her death: "It is marvellous in my eyes, and I often feel deeply humbled in looking back and recollecting what I have been carried through; and how way has been made for me, where there appeared to be no way; but as I was given up to do that which was required, the mountains were removed, the walls of opposition broken down, and I have had to acknowledge the truth of our blessed Saviour's declaration, that his yoke is indeed easy, and his burden light; and all will find it to be so, that are given up to serve Him."

She was much concerned for the support of the good order of Society; and possessing a dis-

criminating mind, tempered by prudence, she was particularly useful in the administration of the discipline. The object of her labour in this, as indeed it appeared to be in all her religious engagements, was to encourage good, wherever it was found, and convince the obdurate and gainsaying of their errors. In private life she was cheerful, very affectionate, and much beloved by her friends and acquaintance. She manifested great tenderness and solicitude for young people; and, as her manner towards them gained their confidence, it also insured to her an ear to hear her counsel.

In recurring to various circumstances in the life and conduct of this truly devoted servant, we have been forcibly reminded of the sweet and comprehensive remarks of the Editor of the Tenth part of Piety Promoted, when concluding the account of a suffering though meek and patient disciple:

"Oh! that every awakened soul would daily seek after the sweet influences of gospel love! It sweetens society; it begets its likeness in others; it excites gratitude; and even if bestowed on the ungrateful, (as saith our dear Redeemer, love's holy and exhaustless Fountain, the rain falls on the just and on the unjust,) it brings its own sweet reward with it; for it attracts the approbation of God. Where then will be contempt, where the indulgence of evil surmisings and hard thoughts; where, either studied or careless detraction; where, even the needless disclosure of real failings; where the least place for any enmity?

"These hurtful practices, and pride the promoter of many of such practices, will fall before the prevalence of pure, Christian love; and surely when these are exterminated from the heart, is it not so far prepared for its best and most sacred purpose, to be a temple of the Holy Spirit?"

Having been taught by experience what are the feelings of a stranger's heart, and possessing in an eminent degree a sympathetic mind, her house was not only a home for her friends, but she entered most feelingly into their trials and their griefs, and delighted in administering the balm of consolation.

The latter years of our dear Friend were attended with great bodily suffering. In 1822, she had a severe illness, and was so reduced that no hopes were entertained of her recovery. Her mind, however, was mercifully sustained, and centered in holy resignation. During this season, she uttered many deep and weighty expressions; a few of them were preserved, from which we select the following, as being descriptive of her religious views, and great love for her Friends: "I desire to be thankful, I hope I *am* thankful, that I am not left in such a trying time as this; that I feel the Foundation, Jesus Christ, to be sure. Oh! how I feel for our poor Society; there are so many deviations from the Truth amongst the members, on account of which I have often mourned. Be faithful, my dear Friends! stand as watchmen, and warn the people. Oh! what will become of our young men in the day of trial that is approaching: having departed from the Truth, what will they have to support them!"

About half an hour afterward, having been in profound stillness for some time, she said with great sweetness and energy: "Jesus Christ came from God. He was God; and in Him dwelt the fulness of the Godhead bodily;" and raising her hands, added: "O! the excellency, the beauty, the sweetness!"

During her last sickness, which continued about five months, she endured much severe pain, and a most distressing affection of the stomach; but Divine support was mercifully extended, and she was an example of patience and quiet submission to the Divine will; this, together with her religious views, and the unimpaired state of her mind, will be clearly demonstrated by her own testimony on the bed of languishing, and at the hour of death.

At one time, when speaking of the state of our Society, she said: "If Friends are faithful, and keep their dependence on Him alone, who has always been the unfailing helper of his people, there is no cause to be discouraged at the difficulties with which we appear to be surrounded, or at our reduced number; for I believe the cause is in the Lord's hand; he hath his way in the deep, and can accomplish his work by few or by many. It is my belief, whether I live or die, that Friends have done right in leaving those who deny the divinity and offering of our Lord Jesus Christ. We could not have done otherwise, unless we had given up the principles and doctrines, which have been always held by our Society, and for which our ancient Friends suffered so much! some of them sealing their testimony with their blood."

At another time: "My sentiments are the same that they have always been, with regard to the fundamental doctrines and principles of our Society. I have always believed, as I now do, with regard to the personal appearance of our blessed Saviour, his death, sufferings, resurrection, mediation, and intercession with the Father; yes, I have always had the firmest belief in the Scripture testimony concerning our blessed Lord. I have no unity with any doctrines that tend to lessen the divinity of Jesus Christ, or the value of that great Sacrifice which was offered on Mount Calvary, or that undervalue the Scriptures of Truth, for I believe that they are indeed able, through faith, to make wise unto salvation.

"Much may be said by those who have seceded from us; yet as we are faithful in the maintenance of the cause that we are advocating, even the cause of the blessed Jesus, it will be made manifest to the world, that it is the ancient principles of the Society, and nothing less, that we are endeavouring to support."

At another time, speaking of the state of the Society, and the Separatists, she said: "It is a great comfort to me, that my health held out to attend meeting the day the separation took place in the yearly meeting; and also that I was able to attend our monthly meeting, and two or three meetings since we have been turned out of our meeting-house; and should I never be able to attend another meeting, it will, as long as I live, be a comfort to me that I have done what I could for the cause of the blessed Truth. All that I regret on my part is, that I did not give up more

cheerfully to the separation. The idea of it was very trying to me, but I believe it was the best thing that could be done: what else could we have done? To have remained together would have been giving our countenance to their doctrines, and letting fall to the ground the principles and testimony for which our early Friends suffered so much. I can have no unity with any thing that is calculated to undermine the Christian religion."

One morning, being greatly oppressed with excruciating pain, she spoke to some Friends that were with her, as follows: "Why am I kept here so long! I long to be gone; do not hold me, but pray for my release. My suffering is so great, that I am afraid my patience will not hold out: pray for me, that I may be preserved from murmuring, or at any time doing or saying any thing that may bring reproach on the cause that I have for many years been endeavouring faithfully, though feebly to advocate; that I may prove by my example, the truth of what I have declared to others, that the religion of Jesus Christ would be a support under every conflict. What would become of me, were it not for that support at this time?"

A physician calling to see her, said: "Your sufferings must be very great." She replied; "Yes, doctor, very great;" as was indeed evident to all around her: "But," said the doctor, your mind appears to be fixed on that power that can and I trust will, support under every conflict, and enable you to adopt the language, 'Thy will be done.'" She looked at him with great sweetness, and said: "That is the highest anthem

by saint or angel ever sung; yes, doctor, the highest anthem sung on earth, or in heaven. It is a great thing so to live, as to be prepared to leave this world; but it is attainable, through the mercy of him who died for us, that we might live."

31st of Tenth month. Some of her relatives coming in to see her, she expressed very near feeling for them, and added: "I long to be gone, and it is a great thing to be prepared for the change. There is no other way but by and through faith in our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, who gave himself a ransom for us; and it is of great importance to have a right understanding of these things."

1st of Eleventh month. Being in great distress of body, she prayed thus: "O! Lord Jesus Christ, be pleased to receive my spirit, for Thou art my only hope; be pleased to release me from this poor tenement of clay." Soon after, she said: "Will not this be the last day?" Being asked if she had any message to her absent relations, she replied: "Love to all; tell them I want all to be faithful in the support of the ancient principles and doctrines of Friends, for these new things will be found to be nothing but deception."

Soon after she said: "O! how thankful I feel, that I was enabled to perform that visit to Europe when I did."

Eleventh month, 2d. First-day evening. She looked upon those who were around her with a sweet and impressive countenance, and said: "I thought I heard a beautiful voice saying, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord, and the rest that is

prepared for thee:—did you not hear it?" At another time: "Oh! that it was the will of my Heavenly Father, to release me from this state of bodily suffering; yet not my will, but thine be done. O! Father, I desire to be resigned to live or die; but if I dared to have a wish, it would be to die, that I might be continually with Jesus. I feel nothing in my way; all is peace. I have had many weaknesses and infirmities to contend with; and I can say in humility and abasedness of self, that it is by and through the mercy of God, that I am what I am."

From this time she declined very rapidly, and though still affected with severe pain, manifested entire resignation to the Divine will; frequently expressing a fear that she was not sufficiently patient and thankful. She also entertained a grateful sense of the kindness of her care-takers, which she frequently mentioned with much tenderness, even to the last.

On Fourth-day afternoon, the 5th of Eleventh month, she experienced some relief from the pain and suffering that she had so long endured; and her mind being perfectly clear and calm, she conversed for a considerable time with two intimate friends. Toward evening, when one of them took leave of her, he observed, that "he believed she was fast verging toward a state of uninterrupted bliss and peace; that the conflict would soon be over." She replied, with great sweetness and composure: "I rejoice."

In the latter part of the night, it was discovered that she was sinking; and being aware of it herself, she inquired for several members of the fami-

ly; and taking a heart-tendering leave of those that were about her, she ceased to breathe about four o'clock in the morning of the 4th of Eleventh month, 1828; aged sixty-five years.

Thus lived, and thus died, our much loved Friend Hannah Field. We believe it may be said in relation to her: "Here is the patience of the saints: here are they that keep the commandments of God, and the faith of Jesus. Write, blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, from henceforth; yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours, and their works do follow them."

Isabella Harris, a minister much and justly esteemed in our religious Society, was born in Dublin, in the year 1757. During her minority she appears to have been subjected to many disadvantages and temptations, and to have known but very little of the transforming work of Divine grace. About the 21st year of her age she was married to Anthony Harris, a master mariner, and settled with her husband at Maryport, in Cumberland. There is reason to believe, however, that this change in her situation and circumstances, did not at first abate her natural love of gay company; and for a considerable time, her conduct furnished no evidence of much sense of the cross of Christ, or of submission to its holy influence; yet, through the extension of heavenly love, and the blessing of a pious example in a beloved husband, she had, previous to his decease,

so far bowed under the power of Divine visitation to her soul, as to have admitted a firm belief, that she should be called upon publicly to bear testimony unto others, concerning those things which pertain to life and salvation.

During some of the conflicts and baptisms which she had to endure on this account, she felt as if she could give up every thing but her husband, in order to obtain peace of mind; and she often remarked afterwards, that he was taken, and all besides was left.

The death of Anthony Harris occurred in a very affecting manner, in the year 1795, after they had been married about seventeen years. His vessel was bound for Waterford, and after proceeding some way on their voyage, the wind proved adverse and very rough; so that the mate suggested their putting back to Maryport. Anthony Harris replied, if the wind did not become more favourable, by a certain time which he mentioned, "We will put about." After this he retired to his cabin, and employed himself in reading W. Penn's "No Cross, no Crown," appearing to be in a solid frame of mind. Coming on deck again, and just before the time fixed was expired, he was struck overboard by the main-boom; and it is thought he was stunned by the blow, as he made no effort to save himself. Thus his valuable life was terminated, and Isabella Harris was left with a charge of six children, and in expectation of a seventh, that was born a few months after. She was involved, as in an instant, in the deepest affliction of widowhood; an event to which she often alluded in after life, as the

heaviest trial which could have befallen her. There is ground however to conclude, that He who permitted this trial to overtake her, was pleased to sanctify it; causing it to prove a means of furthering that great work which He had mercifully begun in her soul.

Her health suffered considerably, but that Divine arm with which she had now become acquainted was her support; and in a Quarterly Meeting at Cockermouth in 1798 she stood up with these words, "Stand in awe and sin not, commune with your own hearts upon your bed, and be still." Her ministerial communications being approved, she was acknowledged as a minister by Holme Monthly Meeting in First month, 1800.

Having visited one of her children at Ackworth school in the early part of the year 1799, a conviction settled upon her mind that some portion of her future life should be passed in that institution: and upon being invited, having previously passed through much mental exercise, she repaired thither in the Autumn of 1803, taking with her her two youngest children.

Of her residence in that interesting family, the Friends of Pontefract Monthly Meeting thus speak in the records of the same: "She entered on her office of principal mistress in the school with great distrust of her own abilities; but recurring to the opening which she believed had first pointed out the way thither, and which she trusted, had been in the ordering of Divine wisdom, she was encouraged to look forward with hope, and to apply for daily assistance to the one Source of all effectual help. Thus was she gradually prepared for the

superintendence of her tender charge, and it was not long before her qualifications were found to be of a very superior kind. Her affectionate interest in the welfare of the teachers endeared her to them all, and her tender solicitude for the improvement of the girls in their learning and domestic habits, and above all, in the things which belonged to their everlasting peace, is fresh in the grateful remembrance of many who were under her care. In the exercise of her gift as a minister, she was often engaged in lively and pertinent counsel to the flock over whom she presided; and in more public opportunities in our religious meetings, she was frequently engaged to bear a living testimony to the goodness and mercy of Him who had been her refuge. But though the weight and responsibility of her station in the school induced a constant care lest any of her duties there should not be fully performed, she held herself in readiness to obey the call of others, when clearly pointed out to her view." And under such feelings she was at different periods in, and subsequent to, the year 1804, engaged to travel in Gospel love, visiting Friends in their meetings and families, and appointing meetings for those not in membership with us; especially in Yorkshire, Cumberland, and Durham. Her last visit of this kind was to Brighouse Monthly Meeting in 1830, in which she seems to have been enabled to labour much to the comfort of others and her own peace. She felt deeply concerned for the maintenance of our religious principles on their original foundation, she was a lover of integrity and simplicity, and was often engaged in warning her young friends of

the danger there was (as she could testify fr
her own experience) in letting fall any of our
culiar testimonies, even those which some Frie
were ready to consider unimportant, and confor
ing to the manners and customs of a vain wor
" She was a true nursing mother to many w
were seeking the way to Zion, and often feelin
dwelt on the advantage of early dedication to
Lord's service. In the course of her sojourn
this part, she was tried with domestic afflicti
and at different times with the loss of property
a considerable amount; and it was truly instr
tive to her friends to witness how she was enab
to bear these privations with Christian resignati
In the spring of 1826, feeling an increase of bod
infirmity through advanced age, she retired fr
the service of the institution at Ackworth, in wh
she had resided for upwards of 22 years, sincer
regretted by the Friends in the school."

Her ministerial communications at this per
were very acceptable, evincing a deeply exerci
and experienced mind, and attended, as her frie
apprehended, with much of the unction of
divine Master. The trials she had to endure fr
the state of her health and various outward circu
stances, cannot be easily conceived, yet she appe
ed to be preserved in great patience, and thou
under much discouragement from these cau
she very generally got out to meetings: be
upon one occasion, about four months previou
her close, prevented, she alludes to it, and
many provings, in a letter to her daughter, sayi
" yet can we not bear testimony to the goodr
and mercy of Redeeming love, that hitherto

hath helped us? Oh, saith my soul, may we be humbled under a sense of the Lord's goodness and our unworthiness of the least of all his mercies, and daily query, what shall I render unto thee O Lord for all thy benefits? What can we render but that which is his own preparing, even a broken and contrite spirit, which he hath graciously promised not to reject."

This dear aged friend, being then with her daughter at North Shields, was taken ill on the 19th of Third month, 1832, and on the 22d becoming alarmingly worse, was asked how she felt; she replied, "nothing but peace, not a cloud in the way." For two or three days her state was fluctuating and she did not appear to apprehend her end was very near; she spoke during this period very affectionately of her long since departed husband—of the exercises attending her early appearances as a minister, and of the unsearchable wisdom of the Almighty; referring to various texts of Scripture, and distinctly repeating the 16th and 17th verses of the 3rd chapter of Malachi—also expressing that she had nothing to depend upon but the mercy of God in Christ Jesus.

Her patience and the sweet state of her mind were very striking—her heart overflowing with love to those around her, which she frequently manifested by the most endearing expressions. On First-day morning, the 25th, she did not appear materially worse, but made many pointed inquiries concerning one of her children, on whose account she was particularly interested, but did not at all allude to herself. On her medical attendant inquiring if she had any pain, she answered

"No, not any where;" adding, "this is favour." About one she appeared pleas some young friends, calling them by thei About three her pulse was observed to s she gradually declined until a few minu five, when without any expression, she pe breathed her last.

In meditating upon a closing scene so and so unclouded, and upon the goodn mercy to which she could testify as havin ed her all her life long, we feel the consol viction that she is joined to that blessed c that "came out of great tribulation, a washed their robes, and made them whit blood of the Lamb."

In noticing the character of our dear WILLIAM BYRD, we trust we may be al apply to him the words of Holy Script pecting a servant of the Lord, in days of he was "a faithful man, and feared Go many." We counted him an Elder w double honour; and he was beloved amc as a father in Christ.

He was born at Uffculm, in the county von, in the year 1757; his parents, wl members of our religious Society, were co for his education consistently with our C profession. In his youth, though it is that he was much preserved from the cor of the world, yet he occasionally deviat

the plainness in which he had been brought up; but being favoured with serious religious impressions, he soon adopted the simple habits of Friends. In recurring, in after life, to these early acts of obedience, he thought he could perceive cause to believe that they were owned by tokens of Divine approbation. About the twenty-second year of his age he left home, and became an assistant in business to a Friend at Long-ham, in the county of Dorset: whilst living in that situation he is remembered as a young man of decidedly religious character, and of circumspect conduct; and there is strong reason to believe that the work of the Lord was, at that time, making progress in his heart. In the course of about two years, he removed to the village of Marnhull, and entered into business, upon a small scale, as a shop-keeper; it is the testimony of those who were then acquainted with him, and who had the opportunity of marking his subsequent walk in life, that in conducting his concerns in trade, in his deportment in private life, and in his intercourse with the world, it appeared to be his earnest and unremitting exercise, to have a conscience void of offence toward God and toward men. He was scrupulously upright in all his transactions; and, though far from indifferent to the importance of obtaining a comfortable independence in life, as well as to the means of contributing to the relief of the wants of others, it was evident that his affections were set upon things above rather than on things on the earth; this was remarkably exemplified not only by his constant attendance of meetings for Divine wor-

ship, but by his concern that the different n
bers of his family might enjoy the same privil
with this view he thought it right, even whe
very limited circumstances, to shut up his
during the time of the week-day meeting. T
he remarks, in a memorandum made about
time, was when he did not know it to be
practice of any other Friend in the nation. A
having been a few years in trade, in gra
record of the goodness of Divine Providence
notices the blessing which had rested upon
honest endeavours: "Very little," says he, "
I to begin with in business, something less
four years since, in which time I have gaine
believe, at least five times the sum with whi
began."

The Holy Scriptures were precious to
and he was at that time punctual in collec
his family every evening for the reading of th
and it was observed that he regularly set apa
portion of the day for private religious retirem
a practice in which he continued to old age.
he grew in grace, and became increasingly
jected to the government of the Holy Spirit
was gradually prepared for usefulness in
Church; and in the thirty-fifth year of his
he believed it to be his duty to speak as a m
ter in our religious meetings. He appear
have entered upon the service in fear and m
trembling; and he was frequent in awful
reverent waiting upon God, in a watchful
teachable spirit, that he might be instructed in
knowledge of his will in this great duty, and
preserved under the safe leading of the Heav

Shepherd. He was sound in doctrine, and his ministry was delivered in simplicity, and in demonstration of the Spirit and of power. He sought not the praise of men; but in the exercise of the gift that had been bestowed upon him, he humbly and honestly endeavoured to approve himself faithful to his great Lord and Master in the work to which he had been pleased to appoint him.

In the year 1800, he was married to our friend Rebecca Young, of Shrewsbury. In her, he found a companion well prepared to unite with him in a self-denying course of Christian dedication: and, we believe, it is not too much to say, respecting our beloved friends, that it was their daily concern, like Zacharias and Elizabeth, to walk together in all the commandments and ordinances of the Lord blameless; and having, each of them, received a gift in the ministry of the gospel, they sought to adorn the doctrine of God our Saviour in all things. They were examples amongst us of a cheerful contentment, in the plainness of the furniture of their house, in the simplicity of their mode of life, and in the moderation of their expenses. Their means were at no time abundant, but they were kind and liberal to the poor, generous in their hospitality, and especially engaged to help and succour those who came amongst us in the work of the ministry. They had, both of them, been brought into much religious concern on account of the continuance of the African Slave Trade, and the subsequent bondage of its victims. From early life they had individually thought it laid upon them, as a tes-

timony against that unrighteous gain of oppression, to abstain from the use of the produce of West India Slavery; and our friend William Byrd, almost from the first of his going into business, and at a considerable loss of profit, refused to deal in articles of that description. They took a deep interest in those measures which, under the blessing of the Lord, tended to the abolition of the Slave Trade; and after many years of sorrow and suffering, in sympathy with this afflicted portion of our fellow-creatures, they lived to rejoice in the Act of our Legislature, by which Slavery was declared to be illegal throughout the British dominions; and though, at that time, far advanced in age and much worn by sickness and infirmity, their sympathies were still alive to the degradation and oppressive servitude which a large proportion of the negroes continued to suffer in our colonial possessions.

For several years the ministry of our dear friend was much confined within the limits of this county and parts adjacent. On his marriage he was not only concerned to encourage his wife in her devotedness to the cause of our holy Redeemer, but frequently accompanied her in her travels, and for many years they were extensively engaged in the work of the Gospel, in various parts of this nation, and in Ireland, and he bore her company in her second visit to the Orkney Islands. They laboured diligently both among Friends and the people at large; and we have reason to believe that his service on these occasions, and his humble, simple, watchful deportment, were acceptable and instructive. He highly

valued the various Christian testimonies of our religious Society, and was zealously concerned that they might be faithfully and uprightly supported by Friends everywhere. He was frequently at the Yearly Meeting, and thought it a privilege to be allowed to unite with his brethren in endeavouring to promote the increase of vital Christianity amongst us; and, though a man of good understanding, and deep experience, he was not forward in giving his judgment; but when he offered an opinion, it was with weight and to the purpose. He was a lover of good men of every denomination, and of enlarged charity, and liberal views; tender towards such as had been overtaken in a fault; never seeming to forget that he himself was liable to temptation; and patient in labour for the restoration of transgressors. In the general exercise of the discipline in his Monthly Meeting, of which he was constant in his attendance for nearly fifty years, he was religiously concerned that it might be administered in the meekness of wisdom, without partiality, and to the honour of the cause of Truth: that this was the exercise of his mind to the close of life, is apparent by the following remarks which he dictated after he became confined to his bed.

26th Twelfth month, 1833.—'Sometime after awaking this morning, I had sweetly to recollect some expressions of Jonah Thompson, when near the close of life, which I thought might, in measure, be applicable to myself; that he had in possession, "a quiet, easy mind, and no accuser there;" but alas, different thoughts occurred: I

remembered, that in transacting the disciplin
the Church, I had but too often engaged the
without waiting for a proper qualification. U
these different cogitations, I recollected the
lowing expressions of John Griffith's: "The
labourer must in every meeting, and upon
occasions that offer for service, receive supern
ral aid, and a renewed understanding by the
mediate descending of Heavenly power and
dom, or he dare not meddle:" although I am
without hope, that I shall be forgiven in the
of account for this, and other deviations, y
am persuaded, had I thus steered my course,
engagements in that line would have been at
ded with more peace to my mind, and been n
to the promotion of the cause of Truth.'

As he advanced in life, our beloved Friend
not lose sight of his own infirmity, and we bel
that, through the help of the Lord, he did
cease to press towards the mark that had bee
before him. Christ was precious to his soul,
he gave satisfactory evidence, even in old age,
in a broken and contrite spirit, he rested o
Saviour alone for the forgiveness of his sins,
his final acceptance. The following extracts
his papers, as they are descriptive of his relig
exercise, are, we think, worthy of preservatio

11th First month, 1811.—"What watchful
and prayer are necessary, in order to our mee
every event, whether prosperous or adverse,
that humility and dependence, that patie
meekness, and calm resignation which bec
the professed followers, and more especially
ministers of the Captain of our Salvation, of

who took upon himself the form of a servant,—made himself of no reputation—was meek and lowly in heart—'endured the cross and despised the shame;' and left us an example that we should follow his steps."

24th Tenth month, 1826.—"In our week-day meeting, the query revived in my mind, 'What lack I yet?' and the answer of my heart seemed to be; more reverent watchfulness, more meekness, more patience, more faith, and more of that charity, 'which beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things, and never faileth.'"

30th Fourth month, 1824.—"Oh! saith my soul, may the watch be so maintained in reverential fear and in the meekness and patience of Jesus, that preparation and growth in the Truth may be my continued experience to the end of my days."

For the last four years of his life, the health of our dear friend was much impaired, and it repeatedly appeared to those around him, that his end was fast approaching. During this long confinement his mental powers occasionally failed him, but his recollection was often clear; and he was able to take enjoyment in the company of his friends and near connexions. He was kept in a lowly, watchful, and dependent mind, often numbering his blessings, and with much tenderness of spirit acknowledging to the kindness and love of our Heavenly Father. He had been accustomed to look upon himself, but as a steward over the bounty of a gracious Providence towards him; and when after his own wants, which were few

had been supplied, he could not rest satisfied till the surplus was distributed among his poor neighbours. On one of these occasions, not long before his death, on its being observed that he might need it for himself, he replied with earnestness, "We must spend it, or it will be a burthen greater than I can bear."

Long after he was unable to read, he derived much comfort from having the Holy Scriptures read to him; and in those times which were devoted to retirement before the Lord, and they were frequent, it was observed by his niece that he often appeared to be engaged in prayer and thanksgiving. On one occasion, in the early part of his illness, he told those who were attending upon him, that he had been much comforted, and thought he had never been nearer the Lord. One of his relations some time afterwards going into the room and inquiring how he was, he answered, "Pretty much the same;—feeble.—I have had a tendering season, and thought all my sins were forgiven me." The next morning he seemed to be much favoured with a sense of the presence of his Saviour, and said he thought he was drawing nearer his desired haven; that he was in peace with all men, and had nothing to do but to die. After having been in a very low state of mind for several days, on being asked how he was, he said, "More comfortable;" and added that he did not expect such comfort before he went hence; and in much brokenness of spirit he added; "Oh, what shall I render to the Lord for all his mercies?" On another occasion, in grateful retrospect of the goodness of God towards

him, he observed; "Great have been the mercies of my Heavenly Father from my youth up; had he not placed his fear in my heart, I had long since been a cast-away." On being informed that it was First-day, he said, "O that it may be well spent." A little afterwards, "I cannot keep up the exercise I could wish; I have great weakness both in body and mind." On being helped up in bed, he remarked, "A posture for dying: see with what peace a Christian can die —there is nothing in my way:" and having spoken in testimony to the truth as it is in Jesus, he concluded with the language of praise, "Bless the Lord, O my soul; and all that is within me bless his Holy name." Such expressions as the following, uttered at different times, indicate that his mind was still stayed on God:—"Oh, the sweet peaceful feeling I have this evening; I would not exchange it for all the kingdoms of this world." At another time: "A calm and peaceful mind: how precious!" and again: "Lord, now let thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation." Thus it was evident, to use his own words, that "death had no terrors for him." He continued in the same tender, submissive, hopeful, and child-like state, to the end; and at length suddenly and unexpectedly passed away, with very little apparent suffering.

Our dear departed friend having loved and honoured his Lord and Saviour upon earth, and it having been his chief concern in life to watch and to keep his garments, we reverently trust that, through the riches of redeeming grace, it has

been given him to join the spirits of just men made perfect in the presence of God and of the Lamb.

To the foregoing brief memoir of William Byrd, may be suitably affixed a similar notice of his beloved wife, REBECCA BYRD. She was remarkable for the constancy of her faith in the immediate teaching of the Holy Spirit, and was deeply attentive to its intimations, during the course of her walk in life. Through submission to its power she was enabled to build on the foundation of the prophets and apostles, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone; and we believe that He, in whom she trusted as her strength and her Redeemer, was with her to the end of her days.

As a minister of the Gospel of the grace of God, she was sound in doctrine, weighty, and scriptural. We believe her to have been faithful to her calling, and patient in waiting for the renewing of the Holy Ghost; and both in her early dedication, and in advanced life, careful not to move, either in her travels abroad, or in the appointment of meetings, or in the exercise of her gift generally, without an evidence of the quickening virtue of the Spirit of Christ putting her forth, and engaging her in his service. Unity amongst the believers was especially valuable to her. She was constant in her friendships, and to the poor in her own neighbourhood she was kind

and considerate; and in proportion to her means, which were never very abundant, she endeavoured to administer to their relief, even by abridging herself of some personal comforts.

Our dear friend was the daughter of John and Jane Young, of Shrewsbury. In her very early years she was the subject of serious religious impressions, which were sometimes induced by the ministry of Friends who visited her father's family, and at other times by the immediate influences of Divine love.

We have received but few particulars of that period of life which elapsed between her childhood and the twenty-fourth year of her age, about which time she was awakened to deep religious thoughtfulness, and to a sense of many transgressions. The hand of the Lord was heavy upon her for a season. She sought in prayer for restoration to His favour; and very earnest was her engagement of mind, that in all things she might be brought into conformity to the Divine Will. She was gradually drawn into separation from her former companions; and in her waiting before the Most High, she had clearly to see that He was preparing her for the work of the ministry. A prospect of this line of religious service had, it appears, been opened to her in childhood; but whilst her mind was occupied with youthful vanities, it had been much obscured. Being subsequently humbled in the presence of her Lord, and in great measure crucified to the world, the call was renewed, and she was made willing to obey the requiring. She was first engaged in the ministry in 1784, in the twenty-sixth year of her

age. In this dedication of herself to the s
of Christ, she not only enjoyed the un
Friends, but was also favoured with that pe
mind which had become precious to her abc
other things. She was very soon called to l
more extensively in the work of the Gospel
before the close of that year, she became the
panion of our beloved friend Deborah Dar
a visit to the principality of Wales. They
closely united in religious fellowship; and
that time to the death of our said friend, in
they were, with little intermission, employ
the same service, visiting most parts of
Britain and Ireland; and in the year 179
were engaged in a visit to Friends in North
rica, in which arduous work they were absen
home about three years.

In the year 1800 she was married to ou
friend William Byrd, of Marnhull, and bec
member of that monthly meeting; and in
pany with her husband, subsequently to tl
cease of Deborah Darby, she continued to
proof of her ministry, not only in our own
ty, but also extensively among those of oth
nominations, in various parts of this nation,
land, and Ireland. Her ministry was exe
in much watchfulness, and deep humility
its tendency was not only to gather the pe
Christ, that he might become their Saviou
sin, but that, taught of him, they might be b
to a clear understanding of the spiritualit
peaceableness of His kingdom. Having
through many conflicts of spirit, and being
alive to a sense of her own infirmities, sh

ared to sympathize with such as were in tation, and tried with doubt and discourage-. To the weary, the heavy-laden, and those were in tribulation and depression, it was given her to speak a word for their comfort, the strengthening of their faith.

Whilst attending the Yearly Meeting of 1829, was seised with an affection of apoplexy, from h she was so far restored, as to be frequently acceptably engaged in her own meeting: and r monthly and quarterly meetings, in the at-nce of which she had, during her health, very exemplary, and eminently serviceable. r about two years previous to her decease was tried with much bodily suffering; and ugh confined at home, and living in a tion much secluded from intercourse with ds, it was evident that her love to the cause hrist, and her interest in the welfare of our Society, and the progress of true religion in world at large, were in no degree abated. he youth amongst us, she had long felt an ionate and ardent solicitude; and it might ly said, that she had no greater joy than to d the children of her friends walking in the h. Her concern for our young people is so expressed in the following paper, which, h without date, appears to have been written course of her illness, it is thought desirable ert it:

Often, very often, of latter time, when not enough to move amongst my friends as efore, my mind has been led to remember of my younger friends with earnest desires

that it may please my heavenly Father to
His gracious visitations to their souls, even
was mercifully pleased to extend them to m
when young in years, so that all within n
bowed under the sense of his mercy and l
calling me, an unworthy creature, who ha
turned a deaf ear to his secret wooing
strivings—in calling me into a strait and r
way, even the way of the cross; which for
son was bitter to me, and I was ready to cor
I never could yield my neck to such a
But oh! his boundless goodness in softeni
melting my heart until it became willing to
and cheerfully to submit to be accounted
amongst my former associates; and whe
submission was brought about, then to f
mind with a sense of his goodness, so that I
joyfully follow him in that way, which befo
appeared so narrow, that I had considered
possible to walk therein. The sense of th
and mercy which was in that day extended
humbles my spirit while I record it, and
living desires, that the same gracious powe
so draw, and so strengthen many minds i
day, as to enable them to forego every pl
picture, or creaturely prospect, and to lea
that is behind; and in simplicity of heart tc
to the secret intimations of the Heavenly V
who would deal bountifully with them, and
them lambs of his pasture, and sheep of his
clothing them from time to time with every
site for their welfare, unto which he is plea
call them. And thus servants and handmai
be raised up to succeed those who may be s

called from works to rewards; some of whom, though now much unfitted for active service, can thankfully acknowledge that they have not served a hard master; and therefore strong are their desires that a succeeding generation may wisely give up their names to be enrolled as advocates in his blessed cause."

Her state of mind at this time may be inferred from the subjoined extracts from her private memoranda:

"Tenth month, 19th, 1832.—Serious thoughts of death almost constantly attend me, night and day; yet death does not appear in prospect to have any sting. I hope this does not arise from stupefaction, though much mental weakness is my companion, but from a humble trust that mercy and peace await me.

"Twelfth month.—O that I could sing of mercy and judgment, as some have often done! But I am poor and empty; yet my heart craves good. Help, Lord! if it be thy will, and suffer me not to despair, however tried; for I have loved Thee and thy Truth, even from a child. Oh! that in old age I may not forget Thee, who wast the dew of my youth, and my Helper in time of trouble.

"Third month, 12th, 1833.—Since the Twelfth month last, I have been wholly confined to the house, and much to my chamber and bed; with great pain both day and night: many of the latter have been nearly sleepless. O that I could be satisfied that patience has had its perfect work!—One only knows my conflicts of mind and body; —may His compassion not fail."

Her sufferings continued to increase, a
was often afflicted with very acute pain,
times involved in mental conflict, by th
drawing of that sense of the presence
Saviour, which had been her joy and son
course of her Christian pilgrimage. In t
of trial, her faith did not fail; she cried u
Lord in prayer, and we believe her pra
granted, and that He to whom she de
commit the keeping of her soul, in Hi
watchful care and love, was with her, and
ed her endeavours to stay her mind on hi
evening, when very ill, and thinking that
she might leave this state of being bef
morning, she wished her friends to kno
although her sufferings were very great,
not murmur; neither had she a mur
thought. Speaking of her religious servi
frequently said, that she knew of nothi
she had left undone that was required of h
that she felt no condemnation. And on
occasion, sending a message to one for wh
was religiously exercised, she said, "Tel
alluding to her own state of mind, "it is al
within, and I am waiting to be wafted a
the Lord Jesus, where I wish her to come
Within half an hour of her departure, th
was not considered by her attendants that
was immediately at hand, her husband, w
many weeks had been confined to his ch
with much weakness, was assisted to her b
On inquiring how she felt herself, she s
had no pain of mind, but only the pain of th
and that "her peace was made." She sp

tle after this interview, and quietly expired on e morning of the 24th of the Fifth month, 1834, the 76th year of her age.

Esther Atkins was the daughter of John and nna Millard, of Tewksbury. Her natural disosition was active and affectionate. Her mother ed when she was about twelve years of age; nd she was deprived of her father about four ears afterwards, and left under the care of guarians, with one of whom she resided, until her arriage with Samuel Atkins, of Chipping Norn, in the Second month, 1799. This union apears to have been attended with much comfort, nd sweet enjoyment. But after the lapse of welve years, the thorns and briars of adversity beset their path; yet there is cause to believe, hat the trying dispensation tended to her sanctifiation. She fled for safety to the Rock of Ages, nd He sustained her; she was instructed in the chool of adversity, and refined in the furnace of ffliction.

The following were found among her memoranda:—

"Eleventh mo. 1814. I have long thought it he greatest of all blessings, that we are permitted, o the secret of our hearts, to hold communion with God; suffered to pour forth the fervent etition for aid, unto Him who is ever present, nd knoweth all things. May I never cease, for many hours together, to maintain the struggle, he contest which ensures the Divine blessing;

for though it has often seemed as if faith a hope were nearly gone, there has yet been s mercifully extended in the time of need. La evening, after unutterable exercise and conflic the ancient Arm of Power was known to be u derneath. Yes, it was again showed me, that v cannot rejoice, but through suffering, nor aboun without previous abasement. The sweet evidenc was granted, that if the awful summons shou soon go forth, 'Steward, give up thy stewar ship,' the account was in good measure prepare Many gracious promises were revived, and a plied with healing virtue, by the Great Physicia himself. Trust, then, in Him forever, O, m soul! for in the Lord Jehovah there is everlastin strength."

After having, through faith and patience, wea thered the storm, occasioned by the pecuniar embarrassments in which her dear husband's a fairs were suddenly and unexpectedly involve their prospects a little brightened, in these r spects; but fresh trials, of a different kind, no awaited her. In the Third month, 1815, she thu writes:—

"Unto God will I commit my cause. Op pressed with grief and anxiety, on account of m beloved husband's increased weakness," (arisin from a spinal complaint,) "my spirit had, th evening, a discouraging prospect in view. But i retirement, and secret approach to that Being wh is still mercifully regarding the workmanship o his hands, renewed faith and love were witnes ed; and this language came fresh in my mind 'Unto God will I commit my cause.' He hu

hitherto helped me. He has supported under many unutterable baptisms and trials; and I can not only recall past mercies with gratitude, but am enabled to depend on the same Divine Arm for future support. Therefore would I venture to commit to paper, present feelings; hoping, when the mighty billows again threaten to overwhelm my little bark, I may seek unto the same good Pilot. Yea, whether a stormy or smooth passage through life be mine—if happily I steer by His counsel—the blissful haven of rest and peace shall, in due season, be attained." During this period of mental conflict, the preparing hand of her God was upon her; and, in due time, under the constraining influence of Gospel love, she was led to tell unto others, in the public assemblies of His people, what God had done for her soul. Being often favoured with the contriting influences of the Holy Spirit, she was enabled, at times, fervently to testify of the goodness and mercy of her Heavenly Father.

She was acknowledged as a minister in 1817, in which capacity her communications were lively and edifying; and she was repeatedly engaged to pay religious visits to her friends in their families, both within the compass of her own, and several neighbouring meetings.

In 1821 she was deprived, by death, of her affectionate husband; who had been sustained, through a long and lingering illness, in much sweet serenity of mind. The following memoranda evince the frame of her spirit on this occasion:—

"My retirement this afternoon has been sweet

Notwithstanding the frequent and deep
cises of spirit which she had to pass th
holy joy may, perhaps, be said to be the mos
acteristic feature of her private memorand
the Eighth month, 1830, she thus writes: "
transcendent joy, that awaits the humble-
Christian in a future state of being! 'Ey
not seen; neither hath ear heard.' Yet Gc
given us a foretaste thereof, by his Spirit;
abundantly exceeds all temporal delights,
his children are, as it were, already parta
that glory which shall be revealed. Th
come unto Mount Zion, to the City of the
God; to an innumerable company of ange
Yet, alas! how soon is the beatific vision
and earthly objects, visible scenes, press u
soul, and arrest its heaven-ward flight. O
Almighty and ever-present Helper of thy
still shelter us, thy little ones, under the m
thy love. Repel, on our behalf, the fiery
the wicked one; and give us that faith w
invincible. Righteous Lord! be Thou o
refuge; a place of defence to save us. K
while sojourning in the wilderness of tim
every snare. Be with us when passing t
Jordan's flood; and in Canaan's land, per
harps to praise Thee, with endless and triu
joy!"

In the autumn of 1830, she met with
gerous accident, being thrown out of a c
when on her way to attend the Quarterly
at Reading; and for some time her life
prehended to be in great danger; but sh

or a short season, restored to her family. During his illness, many sweet and instructive expressions dropped from her. It is probable that this illness, with the various deep and painful trials to which she had been subject, laid the foundation of that disease, which, about three years after the accident, brought her to the grave.

In the spring and summer of 1832, the subject of this memoir had to endure additional trials, in the removal to distant parts of the country, of two of her children; and the severe and protracted illness of a third. But in this storm also, the sufficiency of her Anchor was fully proved: Christ was her refuge. To Him she fled, in frequent religious retirement; knowing, by large experience, the benefit and consolation arising to the Christian traveller, from the practice of deep awful prostration of soul before God in silence.

The following memorandum, penned a few weeks prior to her death, evinces a heavenly frame of mind:—

"I wish it were possible to make some little record of that precious, heavenly meeting I sat this morning; the Divine presence, and mercy, and goodness, so encompassed my soul, that it seemed ready to wing its way from earth: or, as a little bark, with a skilful pilot on board, about to launch into the ocean with a safe harbour in view. 'How excellent is thy loving kindness, O Lord! therefore the children of men put their trust under the shadow of Thy wings.' Language can but feebly express the sensations of my spirit: I was abilitated to join in the triumphant song, 'Worthy is the Lamb that was slain, to receive

riches, and power, and glory, and honour, a
blessing.' It could willingly unite in adori
Him whom angels and archangels worshi
'Great and marvellous are thy works, Lord G
Almighty! Just and true are all Thy ways, Th
King of Saints!' Tears of contrition and grat
ful joy, fell abundantly; and at length, I return
to that state of poverty and emptiness, which
so much my allotment; but which, I humbl
trust, is a safe state."

Her last illness, of little more than a week'
continuance, was attended with much bodily su
fering; and she often spoke with difficulty
but was enabled to express, in short sentences
the peace, the love, the heavenly joy, she wa
graciously permitted to feel, as the solemn crisi
approached. At one time she said, "The Saviou
died for all. The Saviour will never cast ou
those who come to Him; He is so kind an
merciful." Of one of her absent daughters, sh
said, "Tell her I am comforted; the Comforte
is come. When we are passing from this worl
of sorrow, and the Comforter is near, O, ho
inconceivably glorious! Now we see through
glass darkly; but then we shall see face to fac
He has known my soul in adversity, and suc
coured it in temptation. He will succour thos
that trust in Him: He will succour me forever."

On allusion being made to her Gospel labour
she said, "I have been an unworthy servant
my labours have been very small;" soon afte
adding, "Not by works of righteousness whic
we have done, but according to his mercy H
saveth us; by the washing of regeneration, an

the renewing of the Holy Ghost." Once she said, "Oh! we are poor weak creatures. What joyous rest it will be! Peace, peace, peace, peace; that is the summit of joy: His holy will be done, I desire to say." At another time, "Not quite ready for the white robe yet. What a change! What a glorious change! from a body of sin and death, to a body of life and glory: when I am gone, rejoice for me."

"Praise the Lord," was an expression she frequently used; endeavouring to press upon the minds of all, especially her own children, to trust in Him: saying, "That is my injunction to all my dear children;" afterwards petitioning: "O! Merciful Father, preserve all my dearest children."

The day before she died, she said, "Heaven is for me; God is for me. Secure in His protection, I am so happy—so full of joy: there shall be no more trouble; but praise forever." On the arrival of a beloved daughter, from a distance, she was just able to recognise her; saying to her, "Yes, my dear, I am so happy—so full of joy." "I get weaker." The power of articulation soon nearly ceased; but she made reference to that text, "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace."

In the remembrance of the humility and dedication to the cause of truth and righteousness which characterised our beloved friend, ANN BREWSTER, evidenced by yielding obedience to the restraining and tendering operations of Divine

grace, we trust that her example may have a animating influence on survivors, holding for this language, "Follow me as I have endeavour to follow Christ."

She was the daughter of Edward and Sara Shewell, and was born in London, in the yea 1762. The religious care exercised by her pa rents over the minds of their tender offsprin appears, as she expresses it, to have been "s far blessed to some of them that it appeared as a nail fastened in a sure place." We cannot mor appropriately set forth the experience of ou dear friend, than by some extracts from her ow memoranda. In these she remarks, "I coul say with thankfulness of heart the Lord was m morning Light; for I well remember to hav been favoured with that light in very early life a a reprover for sin, even in childish trangression and disobedience to parental injunctions. Thu it was with me," she adds, "when very youn that I was made renewedly sensible of the love Him who first loved us; and I often shed tear of joy under a sense of the power of Divine lov covering my mind in a remarkable manner, s that I loved to get alone to enjoy the inexpress ble comfort I derived from it, and this brought great fear and dread over my mind, lest I shoul offend Him whom I loved, and fervently desire would not overlook such a poor little child. Whe I committed a fault, how keenly have I felt m proof. I am certain that if the necessity of a tending to the inward Monitor were impresse upon children, they would not so often grow up i hardness of heart."

When about seven years of age, she was sent to a boarding-school, where, in endeavouring to maintain her consistency as a Friend, by using the plain language, (being the only Friend's child there,) she became subject to ridicule from some of her companions; but, she remarks, "there were other dear children to whom I was affectionately attached and united, whose minds were remarkably visited by the influences of the Holy Spirit, by which we were drawn to read the Holy Scriptures together, and converse upon them with great interest."

Although love to her Heavenly Father thus prevailed in her heart, yet as she grew older, through drawing back from his restraining power, she wished for more liberty in dress and some other things; but, she observes, "loving-kindness followed me, so that I found a place of prayer in secret; and I can now say that I loved the Lord my God, and Jesus Christ his beloved Son, my Redeemer; for I have been sensible of the inshinings of heavenly love at times, throughout my life." In another place she says, "I remember one of my school-fellows describing some places of amusement, which raised something like a regret that I could not go, when the words arose in my mind, 'They that love anything more than me, are not worthy of me,' filling me with sweet peace, so that I never afterwards felt even a desire after anything of this kind: and now I can say I am thankful for having been brought up amongst Friends, a people whose principles are pure, and though they bring into the narrow

way, yet is that way quite broad enough to walk in and enjoy the blessings of life."

Our dear friend was united in marriage with Thomas Brewster, in the year 1784, and went to reside within the limits of Kingston Monthly Meeting, in 1800. Her disposition was remarkably tender and humane, and evinced much sympathy with those under suffering. She was ever ready to relieve the wants of the poor, and she discharged the various relative duties of life with much affectionate kindness.

From 1812 to 1828, she continued, at times, to record in her diary her various trials and religious exercises, particularly relating to her being called to the work of the ministry, which laid weightily on her mind for many years. At length, believing the time to be arrived, the natural timidity of her disposition gave way to apprehended duty, and she expressed a few words in the meeting at Wandsworth in the Twelfth month, 1818, and it appears to have afforded her sweet peace in thus submitting her will to that of her Divine Master. On this occasion she writes, "I hope I shall be strenghtened to praise His holy name on a dying bed for all his mercies towards me, an unworthy creature."

In 1821 she was acknowledged as a minister, and in the same year paid a religious visit to the families of Friends of Wandsworth Particular Meeting; in yielding to which service, heavenly peace appears to have been her portion. She was subsequently engaged in several visits to her own and some of the neighbouring Quarterly Meetings, from which labours of love she also

xperienced much comfort, saying, on one occa-ion, "I have great cause to commemorate the Lord's favours." In the course of a visit she paid in 1825 to the families of Friends in one of the Monthly Meetings in Suffolk, she mentions, she had times of discouragement and suffering, from a sense of great weakness, crying, 'Lord increase my faith, and arise for my help; preserve me that so thy precious cause may never suffer through me a poor worm.' Her communications in the exercise of her gift, though short, were lively and marked by much simplicity and sweetness; the love of our Heavenly Father appeared to be the constant clothing of her mind.

In the Fourth month, 1828, she was attacked with chronic rheumatism, which produced great suffering for the remainder of her life, during which much patience and resignation were manifest.

She was a diligent attender of our religious meetings, and in them was often favoured with a renewal of her strength; she continued in the performance of this duty even when her bodily infirmities rendered her unable to move without assistance; and when wholly prevented from thus meeting with her friends, she considered this to be the greatest privation it was her lot to experience. During this latter period the Monthly Meetings for Ministers and Elders were chiefly held in her chamber, a privilege she highly valued; the remembrance thereof by those who met on these occasions is sweet, so remarkably did they appear to be times of the overshadowing of Divine love.

The bodily sufferings of this our dear friend

during the last year of her life were very gre
but she was enabled to bear them with Christi
patience, and in humble resignation to wait t
Lord's time, whilst the earnest desire of her he
was to be permitted at last to reach a place
rest and peace, "where," she adds, "I shall m
my dear Lord, and live forever with him. Th
shall I attain unto the consummate wishes a
breathings of my soul through life, having had
earnest desire to be found worthy to be admitt
an inhabitant in the kingdom of Heaven, wh
time shall terminate my existence here."

Thus our beloved friend was preserved in fai
and patience to the end: and when He, whc
tender love had followed her all her life, a
through whose strength she had been enabled
occupy the talent received, was pleased to s
It is enough! and to remove her from this st
of probation and suffering, we reverently beli
the ardent prayer of her soul was answered, a
that, through redeeming love and mercy, she
admitted into the joy of her Lord.

Our dear friend died on the 21st of Fou
month, 1835, aged seventy-three years.

The latter years of the life of MARGAR
ALLEN, afford little subject of general intere
they were marked by much bodily infirm
arising from a paralytic affection which in gr
measure deprived her of the power of spee
but in earlier life, her diligent and pious labo
to promote the cause of Truth, and her deep

terest in the welfare of the youth of our religious Society, induce us to believe that some account of this dear friend, with extracts from her letters and memoranda, may prove instructive and helpful to the humble and sincere-hearted Christian.

She possessed a strong and sound understanding, and although she had not had the advantage of literary acquirements, she had learned much in the school of Christ, and was thus prepared to clothe the sentiments of her vigorous mind in clear and often impressive language. Some verbal corrections have been made in the subsequent extracts, but many of them required little or no alteration. As they are usually without any date, the order of time cannot be attended to in arranging them.

Our friend was born in the year 1748, and was the daughter of John and Ann Stafford, formerly of Cork, but afterwards of Spital-fields, London. She was blessed with pious parents, and she frequently acknowledged the obligation she was under to them for their example of faith, patience and humility; for although her father died when she was very young she had been sensible of the sweetness of his spirit, and cherished a lively and grateful recollection of the mercies of the Lord towards him in sustaining him through many deep trials and baptisms, and in the end giving him a foretaste of those immortal joys, into which, through the merits of a crucified Saviour, he felt he was about to enter. In describing his latter end, she mentions, that a person who stood by his bed observed that he was dying, when he raised his head and said, "Die to live;" soon after which he

breathed his last, so quietly that those w
with him scarcely perceived it. "Th
continues, "my honoured father closed
trials, of judgments, and of mercies.
known his garments washed and made
the blood of the Lamb, he is united, I do
to the general assembly and church of t
born, which are written in heaven."

She had scarcely attained the age of
years when she was deprived of the affe
care of her beloved and honoured mothe
deeply felt the dissolving of this tender tie
this keen affliction, Divine support was m
granted; and when, in advanced life, she
to review the condescending goodness of h
venly Father towards her, she says, "And
frequently felt humble gratitude spring
heart to the Preserver of men on my own
I have been led to look back and trace the
ful preservations I have been favoured wi
early life down to the present time; and
guage of my heart has been, "Why, O Lo
thou thus favoured such a worm as I am?
because thou art a covenant-keeping God.
gavest my dear father, when leaving us,
believe that thou wouldst provide for his
and fatherless children, if they kept near
Truth. Thou hast done it, yea abundant
than I could have asked or thought. Th
have the praise, O Lord! for it is thy ow
And may I, and all that belong to me, ke
unmerited mercies continually in view, a
we be preserved humbly walking in thy
the end of time!"

At the time of her mother's decease, she was the only survivor of nine children. She feelingly alludes to the loneliness of her situation, and her need of counsel, when mentioning her prospect of a matrimonial connexion, but she sought for Divine direction, and expresses a hope that the paternal care of her Heavenly Father was extended towards her, when left without father or mother, brother or sister to advise her in a matter of the greatest importance in life. She was married in the year 1769, to Job Allen of Spitalfields, an upright honest man, who united with her in the desire that they might walk before the Lord as became their Christian profession. They had six sons, one of whom died in infancy. They were frequently favoured with the company of pious Friends who were engaged in the service of the Gospel in the city and neighbourhood; a privilege which she much prized, especially for her dear children, respecting whom she says, "He who knoweth all things, knows I never coveted or asked great things, the prayer of my heart for them was, that if they lived, they might be men fearing God and hating covetousness, and be enabled to stand in support of the principles of Truth." In adverting afterwards to what had been her concern for them in infancy, she says, "And now, as the Almighty has given them more than I could have expected, may they come up in dedication, and obedience to the pointings of duty, frequently inquiring what they owe unto their Lord."

She was of a diffident disposition and at times deeply humbled under a sense of her great weak-

ness and unworthiness, particularly when
lieved herself called to the work of the m
a work for which it is believed she was p
through the baptizing influence of the Hol
Her public communications were neither l
frequent, but they were weighty and inst
and she evinced much care to wait for the
forth of Him who alone can rightly qualify
important service. She was acknowledge
Minister by Devonshire-house Monthly Me
1790, and with the approbation of her frie
at different times engaged in religious v
some of the neighbouring counties. Sl
twice visited the families composing h
Monthly Meeting.

In the year 1800 her beloved husba
taken from her, after an illness of littl
than three weeks. This afflicting event
almost overwhelmed her, but she was
by the merciful hand of Him who she was
to acknowledge doeth all things well, and
vent petition was that she might possess l
in patience unto the end. She was place
culiarly trying circumstances about the tim
decease, in consequence of an alarm from
who being exasperated at the high price o
attacked many houses in the neighbo
Friends had been unjustly charged, throug
newspapers, with being the cause of its
which excited a bitter spirit in the peop
they prepared to attack them on the corn r
they were, however, not permitted to hurt a
" the evening of that day," says M. A. in
to a friend, " they assembled in great n

d passing from Spital-fields to Bishopsgate eet, made a halt at the corner, and were heard one of my family to say, "Here is a Quaker's use, let us beset it." Their noise was hideous, d the confusion very alarming. Oh! I seemed en to have as much as nature could bear: My sband lying in a dying state not fit to be moved, d a lawless mob let loose upon us; but I hope I ay say that at that time I cried unto the Lord d he heard me, for in a little time they went off ithout throwing a stone or ringing the bell. I len think how unworthy I am of such a preser- tion. My dear husband was rather disturbed ith their noise, but not sufficiently sensible to ter much into it. He lived but one day and a w hours after."

The following year her maternal feelings were eply tried in the loss of her son Jonathan, a ry promising young man, who was removed m a circle of friends by whom he was much loved, when he was about twenty-three years of e. How keenly she felt this bereavement will seen by the following letter:

"I received my dear friend's sympathizing ter since my recent loss—a loss indeed of such kind as seemed for a while as it were to stun ture, being so unexpected, and at a time when eemed the most unable to bear it; but it has engthened this memento, *This is not thy rest- g place.* I have sometimes compared myself to ressel in dock, that in order to be launched must ve all the stays and props, one by one, knocked ay from it. I know I have been too closely attach- to my near ties, and it has prevented me some-

times from doing *all* I might have done; therefore at times I can kiss the hand that has permitted such close trials to attend me, in order to wean, even from the *over* love of *lawful* love. May the few more days allotted me be more dedicated, and if at last accepted, all will be well; for I have an undoubted assurance that the dear deceased had so numbered his days as to apply his heart unto wisdom, that wisdom that comes from above. Although favoured with health of body which might have given the expectation of length of days, happily for him he did not trust to such an uncertainty, but was fervent in spirit, serving the Lord. He sought him early and late, I am well assured; and he was found of him,—which in an humble manner he one night expressed, when under much bodily indisposition. As I was sitting by him I perceived he was breathing in spirit unto the Lord: I heard him utter, "Jesus Christ;" he turned himself in bed, and seeing me, said. "Mother, Heavenly Goodness is near to us." I answered, "It is near to thee, my dear." He then in sweet melody uttered something to this effect; "O Lord! thou hast been graciously pleased to condescend to lend thine holy ear unto my cry, and grant my request, for which I praise thy great name. Be pleased, O Lord! to bring down every high and lofty thing. Bring down the mountains and exalt the valleys, that there may be a way for the Truth to spread, and thy name to be exalted, that the knowledge of thee may extend from land to land, and from sea to sea; that all nations may come to acknowledge thee, and come under thy holy government, thou Prince

ce." My mind was so much overcome with
ing of heavenly sweetness, that I lost the
d of the words, but no words can convey the
nity that attended him while under the holy
ing. A night or two after, a kind relation
being with him, he expressed in a sweet
er his feeling for me, and after having, in
humility, prayed to the Father of mercies
e continuance of his regard to himself, said
ay of encouragement to me, "The Lord will
how unto thee great things, and give them
e to show unto others." One day in the
rt of his illness he looked sweetly on me
aid, "I must die mother, let me die. There
laced prepared—an everlasting habitation."
gh he is gone from me, his sweet spirit lives
remembrance, and I believe he is not only
to me, but to others also, for he laboured
tely with his little gift, which gave me great
he might be of use; but ah! he was to me
Jonah's gourd to him. I seemed to take
r under the spreading branches of his pious
, but ah! the worm was permitted to bite the
and the leaves withered. May the Lord be
d to strengthen me to do or to suffer *all*
nay be necessary to loosen from the ties of
e, and purify my spirit that it may be made
join those who have been already added to
umber who cry 'Holy, Holy, Holy.'"

r papers contain many proofs of her religious
over her children, and her solicitude for their
nterests. On one occasion when great bodily
ness made her consider it doubtful whether
night be long spared to them, she wrote a short

address, to them in which she says, dear children above all things fear th God. 'The fear of the Lord is as t life, to depart from the snares of de set my seal to this testimony; it has in very early life been my defence w presented, and the desire of my soul holy fear may rest on each of your your choice of companions, be sure their conduct, and see whether this f predominate, if it does not, by no company with them. Let it be your e that the religion of your education be sound judgment, and if this petition sincerity of heart, the Lord will c open your understandings, and let y duties. When these are clearly se not to reason with flesh and blood, s is but a little thing, surely there can in it.' Dear children, this is a rock ma against, and by despising the day of greater have not been committed to

She directed the attention of her the example of those dedicated ser Lord of whom we have instructive rec "Their greatest care and concern w of that God who made them—they so kingdom, and his righteousness, ar needful were added unto them. And to you, I doubt not. if this is your h As to your outward settlement in lif been anxious respecting it, but often l unto the Lord, that my children

l servants. You cannot serve a better r."

enforced the necesity of care in the choice of , and particularly recommended the perusal Holy Scriptures, and the writings of Friends. he perusal of such books," she says, "you hope for comfort and lasting satisfaction."

hough necessarily much occupied with do- e duties, love to her Divine Master was such tive principle in the mind of our dear friend, he was ever ready to perform any work or e that she believed to be of his requiring.

the station of overseer, which she filled for years with great acceptance to her friends, roved that she took charge of the flock not by naint but willingly, and of a ready mind. vas truly desirous to strengthen the weak, courage the tender, to caution the unwary, o warn the careless or disobedient; and these nces of her love to her friends, and of her tian concern for their spiritual welfare, were sively useful. The state of her hoalth ren- g it sometimes difficult to obtain personal iews with the object of her pious care, was induced to address them in writing. these communications we select the follow- structive remarks.

a young friend who appears to have shared w advantages, she says:—

Being in some degree sensible of the loss thou sustained for want of a religious education, I felt a desire that thou mayest be concerned, in thy youth, to seek after the knowledge of and of his son Jesus Christ; whom to know

is life eternal. We may remember the advice in the Scriptures of Truth, to seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, and there is a promise that all things necessary shall be added. We are under the new covenant, that the Almighty promised by the mouth of his prophet, when he said, 'Behold the days come, saith the Lord, that I will make a new covenant with the house of Israel and with the house of Judah; not according to the covenant that I made with their fathers, which my covenant they brake. I will put my law in their inward parts and write it in their hearts, and will be their God and they shall be my people.' It is to this inward law, dear child, I would recommend thee. It will teach thee as never man taught, it will show thee what is evil, and if followed, will lead out of evil and into good. It is the work of the great enemy of our happiness to endeavour to draw the mind outward, that we may not hear this Teacher, and to promise us happiness in what suits our inclinations; thus many are sorrowfully held from following the way that leads to everlasting life. Now, dear child, let us consider the great value of an immortal soul—we have a part in us that can never die. It must live forever, either in never-ending joy or never ending misery; and we may remember our dear Lord describes but two ways to walk in, when he says, "Wide is the gate and broad is the way that leadeth to destruction, and many there be that go in thereat, because strait is the gate and narrow is the way which leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it."

"The earnest desire of my mind is that those

yest be of the happy number that strive to en-
in at the strait gate, and in order to do so
ou must humbly beg for help to overcome our
ree great enemies, the world, the flesh, and the
vil. I am not inviting thee, my dear, to a form
godliness, but am desirous that thy heart may
e cleansed by the power thereof.

"I would tenderly advise thee to love retirement,
nd avoid hurtful company. Be diligent in reading
e Holy Scriptures, and earnestly seek for a por-
on of that Spirit by which they were given forth.
this is the honest engagement of thy mind,
ou wilt be made a partaker of that peace which
e world, with all that it contains, cannot give,
ither can it take it away, and in the end of time,
rough him who came to save from sin, thou
lt have an inheritance amongst them that have
vercome the world."

In addressing a person with whom our friend
ppears to have had but little acquaintance she says,
"From my first seeing thee, I felt a desire for
y help every way. I covet for myself and thee
at we may possess that true faith which works
love to the purifying of the heart; and not rest
atent with any thing short of this operative
sciple. If ever we become not only the called
t the chosen, we must be heirs of this true and
ing faith—know our hearts cleansed from all
d works and dead forms, that so we may serve
e Lord in newness of life. This, my friend, is the
ound work of true Christianity—it is not planted
the head but in the heart, and shows itself by
fruits it brings forth—fruits of meekness,
ience, brotherly kindness and true charity.

Now it is said, against such there is no law—no law of condemnation; for such live not after the flesh, in the fulfilment of the will of their fallen nature, but after the Spirit, knowing by the operation of this principle, a death unto sin, and a new birth unto righteousness."

The following sentiments are contained in detached memoranda:

"My mind has been much exercised an account of many professing with us who have not come in at the right door, which door is Christ, but have climbed up by education, or a superficial convincement, neither of which will make a new creature: it is only being born of God, born from above, that can produce this change, and where something of this experienced, how different is the conduct! Those who have set the Lord always before them, dare not do otherwise than acknowledge him in all their ways. They prefer Jerusalem to their chief joy. But how sorrowfully does the language of conduct proclaim in many, that they love the world, and are striving to get as much of the things of it together as they can, that they may have a name in the earth! These are a stumbling blocks in the way of honest inquirers. The prosperity of Zion is not their delight, therefore the Lord is angry.—He is angry with the professors of the pure unchangeable Truth, because they have not honoured him, but have waxed fat with his blessings, and kicked at his requisitions —These he will judge.—Is he not calling, has he not called us all the day long? Will he behold iniquity in Jacob, or perverseness in Israel with approbation? Surely no—He spared not those

whom with a mighty hand and an outstretched arm he brought out of Egypt, when through grievous revolt they forsook his covenant and cast his law behind their backs.—Will he then own those who in life and practice disown him in this day.—It cannot be consistent with his purity and justice.—My spirit is covered with mourning in considering what must be the consequence of the many visitations that have passed away unheeded.—Surely the ground that has often been watered, and produces nothing but weeds, is in danger of being destroyed. Ah! may the Lord be pleased to visit with his rod, and gather with the crook of his love, the members of the religious Society of which I am a member!

"My mind has been deeply affected under the consideration that hurt has been done by too much talk about religion; by kindling a fire of *our own*, and compassing ourselves about with sparks that we have kindled, therefore a lying down in sorrow has been experienced.—We have not enough considered what our dear Lord said to the Samaritan woman, viz., "If thou knewest the *gift* of God, and *who it is* that saith to thee give me to drink; thou wouldst have asked of him, and *he* would have given thee *living* water," which water would be *in us* a well of water springing up into everlasting life. Oh! the loss that the children of men sustain, for want of knowing this gift of God, although they can talk of God and Christ.

"My kingdom is not of this world, if my kingdom were of this world, then would my servants

fight," &c. These are the express words
holy Pattern, the head of the true churc
are consonant with the whole tenor of his do
and the great end of his coming, which w
redeem man from that unregenerate state in
alone wars and fightings can exist. May s
profess themselves his ministers and ambass
by a living experience of the efficacy of th
trines they teach, clearly manifest their fa
be one and the same with the primitive bel
who had to declare, "though we walk in the
we do not war after the flesh: for the weap
our warfare are not carnal, but mighty th
God to the pulling down of strong holds, c
down imaginations, and every thing that ex
itself against the knowledge of God, and bri
into captivity every thought to the obedie
Christ."

Deeply impressed with the danger of e
mindedness, Margaret Allen was often conc
to warn her friends against the eager purs
worldly treasure, and an indulgence in sup
ties, in the procuring of which the mind is in
ger of becoming absorbed by temporal t
On this subject she says,

"I have often thought of the parable
marriage supper, when the servants were s
call them that were bidden, for all things
ready; alas! alas! their minds were oth
taken up. One had bought a farm, another
another had married a wife, all desired to l
cused. These things were *all* lawful in
places, under Divine direction, but being pref
shut them out of Divine favour. We do no

hat they were engaged in rioting or drunkenness, r any gross enormities, no, but the love of earthly hings and earthly cares had taken up their affec- ions; and this may stand as a caution to all."

In speaking of her own tribulations, and her desire that the Lord might support her unto the end, she says, "He, and he alone knoweth the paths I have trod, and when he has refined, he will, I humbly trust, through the redeeming love of my dear Saviour, say, it is enough, and receive my tribulated spirit."

Although infirmities increased with advancing years, a clear perception of the love of her Heavenly Father appeared undiminished, and the fervent desire of her heart was that she might continue to experience His sustaining power, and gracious support. On one occasion she thus writes,

"O Lord, God, Almighty! Maker and Upholder of all things, be pleased in mercy to look down upon me and support my drooping spirit. Thou knowest all things, thou knowest that I love thee, and thy law has been and is precious in my view, yea, more to me than any earthly treasure."

In a memorandum of later date she says,

"O Lord! the tribute of thanksgiving and praise is thy due, thou Almighty Preserver, thou wert the guide of my youth, thou art the staff of my age; what shall I render to thee for thy multiplied blessings? Even when nature fails, thou dost not fail, thou raisest a grateful sense of unmerited mercies!"

We have already said that a paralytic affection deprived her of the power of speech during the latter years of her life, yet in this season of trial

she much enjoyed hearing the Holy Sc
read, also the journals of Friends, &c. a
quently indicated by animated signs, her s
tion and comfort. Her decline was very g
and the solemn peace that was felt by the
were present at her final close, strengthe
humble and thankful belief, that having kn
garments to be washed and made white
blood of the Lamb, her purified spirit is
centred in the rest that is prepared for the
of God.

She died in the First month 1830, age
82 years.

The memory of our late dear friend, E
ALEXANDER of Limerick, being precious t
we have been induced to compile a brief
of him, in the hope that his instructive
of dedication and obedience, united w
Christian graces of humility, faith, and lo
prove animating and encouraging to th
are endeavouring to follow the Lamb wh
ever he is pleased to lead them, and als
duce others to enter the same path.

He was born in the year 1788, and
eldest son of Samuel and Deborah Alex
Limerick; to whose religious care over
attributed, under the Divine blessing, hi
preserved in his youth from falling into gr
He was led to seek an acquaintance with
at a very early age. In reference to thi
of his life, when perhaps not more tha

years old, he says, "Being in a lonely place, I suddenly felt a solemn calm and quiet come over my mind, under which influence I felt deeply humbled, and beheld myself a poor miserable sinner: and so much was my spirit contrited before the Lord, that I prostrated myself on the ground in much brokenness, and was, I think made to feel so much of his goodness and mercy as made me long to love, follow, and obey him."

As his mind developed, he manifested a social, kind, and benevolent disposition; feeling for the sufferings of his fellow-creatures in poverty and distress, and assisting in various ways to administer to their necessities. During this time it appears that in condescending goodness and mercy, that Power which had tendered his youthful heart, still followed him as the Reprover for sin, in those follies in which the unregenerate mind is prone to indulge.

In the year 1817 he was married to Jenepher Fisher of Youghal; and soon after taking this important step, he was favoured with a renewed sense of the danger of his situation as it respected his eternal well-being. It appears however that these convictions of Divine grace were not sufficiently yielded to, but the visitations of the Heavenly Father's love were still mercifully extended towards him, until at length he was made willing to surrender himself into the Lord's hand, and to forsake those things which he saw to be evil. The following memorandum, in which he commemorates this period, evinces that he became earnest in the pursuit of substantial good: he says, "I began to hunger and thirst after righteousness,

and this drew me to practise retirement, and to feel for ability to pray to my Heavenly Father against whom I knew I had sinned." In these exercises he had much to contend with, from the assaults of an unwearied adversary, yet was preservation graciously vouchsafed; and being made willing to endure many conflicts, deep provings, and humiliations, he was prepared for usefulness in that cause which was now become precious to him.

About this time he writes, "As I became measurably sensible of the Lord's gracious and remarkable dealings with me, I had at times a belief that it might be required of me to testify of his goodness to others. I have reason to believe, that it would not have been thought, by many of my friends, at all probable that this would have been my allotment in the church; for I did not possess so enlarged a natural understanding as many, neither was I favoured with what is generally called a liberal education. And although I am perfectly aware that these qualifications are not necessary in the constitution of true ministry, yet when they are in complete subjection to the Spirit of Truth, they may be valued as servants in their places; so that, on a retrospect of the past, that saying of the Apostle is made good in my experience, "God hath chosen the weak things of the world to confound the things which are mighty."

The belief thus recorded by our beloved friend, that it might be required of him to testify to others of the Lord's goodness, was realized in the year 1829, when he felt it his duty to enter

upon this line of service in our religious meetings, and at the close of the year 1831, he was acknowledged a minister.

From this time he diligently occupied with the gift entrusted to him, being much engaged in the service of his Divine Master, both in visiting the meetings throughout the nation, and the families of Friends in several of them; he had also many public meetings, frequently holding such in places where none of the Society of Friends reside. These engagements were sometimes of a very trying nature, from the prevalence of ignorance and superstition; but feeling that he was not his own, and had not gone forth in his own strength, he was enabled firmly but meekly to withstand in the evil day, and to wield the weapons of his warfare, which we have reason to believe were in some instances mighty through God to the pulling down of strongholds. He was eminently fitted for this arduous service, his kind, humble, and truly Christian deportment, making way for him in the hearts of the people; and both on these occasions and in his religious labours amongst the inhabitants of his native city, where he was much beloved, he appeared to have been clothed with the armour of righteousness on the right hand and on the left.

On the appearance of cholera in Limerick, he was concerned to address the people in several of the streets, and he held two meetings with the inhabitants. In the following year he apprehended it to be his duty to publish a solemn warning to the people of Ireland, in reference to that awful visitation, calling them to repentance; this ad-

dress being united with by his Monthly and Qua terly meetings, was, in accordance with his con cern, posted up in most cities and towns through out the kingdom.

For the youth of our religious Society he wa deeply interested; greatly desiring that they migh "grow in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ;" living in the fea of their Creator, obeying his commandments walking humbly before him, and not following th customs and fashions of a vain delusive world.

Wherever his lot was cast, the sick and th afflicted shared his sympathy, and he often ad dressed the language of encouragement to th mourners in Zion. He was concerned to warn the careless, and such as refused to listen to th reproofs of instruction; or who were resting in profession of the Truth, without submitting to it regenerating power.

In the year 1835, he attended the Yearly Mee ing of London, and was engaged as a minister o the Gospel in different parts of England, Scotlan and Wales.

In the early part of 1836, being liberated fo farther service in Ireland; he visited some of th meetings in Leinster province and the meeting Cork, whence he returned home at the latter en of the Seventh month.

In the retrospect of these engagements he fe ingly acknowledged being favoured with the i ward of peace. On the following First-day was engaged in his own meeting in a very re markable and weighty manner; and in a few da after was seised with severe illness. In the cou

is disorder, which was attended with much ring of body, he was at times depressed in d; but even then his remarks were very in- ctive; he frequently spoke of the deep exercise felt on account of others, and was often en- ed in supplication for his family and for the iety generally.

The day before his decease, he supplicated rly as follows: "Oh Lord God Almighty! I nowledge my sins, my omissions and commis- as from my youth up to the present day; yet, Lord! be pleased in thy mercy to look down n us and regard us, for we are brought very r: Thou dost not afflict willingly, nor grieve children of men; and be pleased, O Lord! ichever way it is, soon to say, 'It is enough.'" ortly after this period his pain subsided.

A few hours before his close, in adverting to prospect, he said, "The will of the Lord be e;" and after a pause, remarked, "'Tis awful contemplate it, but to me it is fraught with ly resignation." In addressing his elder chil- n, he said, "Press toward the mark for the ze of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus. hat a blessing it is when our sins go beforehand judgment. The Lord is my strength and my y—he also is become my salvation: what more I want?"

In a letter from a friend, containing some par- ulars relative to the decease of this dear friend, says, "His sun has forever set, but with a ghtness which induces us to turn from selfish rrow, to the glorious fruition of the faithful ser- nt welcomed by his Lord.

"During his illness he appeared no
any clear view of his close, but waite
himself expressed, like the passive clay
siring, if he were taken, to be favoured
evidence of acceptance. Thus his mind
served without weight or burden on his
count, until, in his Master's time, the des
heart was fully granted; and about thr
before his death he thus expressed hin
cannot perceive a shadow in the way of
being joined to saints and angels, and the
just men made perfect, whose names ar
in heaven."

At his desire several Friends, then in t
were assembled in his chamber, and in a
and impressive manner he said, "I pr
not with the fear of a dying man, that it
works of righteousness which we have
by any works of our own, that we are s
protest before you all that I have no hop
vation but in the mercy of God, throu
Christ our Lord. We have not followed
ly devised fables when we made known
the power and coming of the Lord Jesus
pure, living, and eternal substance. '
enter in at the strait gate.' 'Call upon r
day of trouble, and I will answer thee!'
a trying time—this is a proving time—
sifting time."

To his wife he said, "Leave thy f
children, and I will preserve them alive;
thy widows trust in me."

As his close drew near, he was evid
gaged in mental supplication, concluding

he words, "Thine is the kingdom, and the
, and the glory, forever and ever: Amen."
foregoing solemn communications, particu-
the concluding words, were delivered in a
rkably strong, clear voice, and attended with
of the power of the Spirit; at the conclu-
he asked to be laid down, and, as if he had
ng more to do, scarcely moved afterwards;
ontinued to breathe shorter and shorter, until
five o'clock in the evening of the sixth of
month, when, without the slightest struggle,
ssed away, and we doubt not his purified
entered into its everlasting rest.

VID FERRIS was the son of Zachariah and
Ferris, and was born in Stratford, in Con-
ut government, New England, the 10th of
hird month, 1707.
was a minister much esteemed in our reli-
Society: and, from some very interesting
randa which he left of his life and of his
ian experience, the following instructive ac-
is compiled.
parents were Presbyterians, and educated
that community. In reference to his early
says, "My father, while I was very young,
to a place called New Milford. It being a
settled place, I had not the advantage of a
; but, under the care of my mother, I soon
to read in the Bible, and understood that
was a Supreme Being, who made all things,
reserved and upheld them in their order;

and that, as the workmanship of his hand, I stood accountable to Him for every part of my conduct. About the eighth year of my age, I was informed that the Divine Being was self-existent, without beginning and without end; and not being able to understand how that could be, I sometimes thought so intensely on the subject that I became much bewildered. At length it was shown me, that the proposition was too high for my comprehension, and I received something like a reproof for searching into things beyond my capacity. From that time I was fearful of prying into such deep mysteries.

My mother, being a religious woman, and much concerned for the good of her offspring, both temporally and spiritually, was frequent in giving them good advice and admonition; desiring that we might shun the paths of error; and teaching us, by her own example, as well as by precept, to walk in the ways of virtue, which lead to peace. This was a great help to us while young, and was not easily forgotten when we came to maturity. Death was a frequent subject of my thoughts; and, in the twelfth year of my age, I was frequently called by the Holy Spirit to forsake evil, and leave youthful vanities, which I then delighted in, and to be sober and circumspect in all my ways."

By attention to the Divine call, and to the reproofs of instruction, he was, it appears, in a remarkable degree preserved from evil.

He thus describes his experience in these days of comparative childhood.—"My mind was humbled under a sense of my daily want of Divine help; and as I abode under a religious concern,

ling to the reproofs of instruction, which are ay to life, an increase of light and life was nunicated to me, so that I came to delight in . As my desires and care for Divine things ased, the knowledge of them was unfolded. ld truly say, the Lord was my delight. And ome years, as I dwelt in his fear, his yoke easy, his burden light, and all childish vani- vere burdensome.

hile I kept near the spring of life, with my fixed on the true object, the world and the s thereof lost all their lustre. But, alas! not ng my eye single to the Light, I lost my er; and then, by little and little, the world again with splendour to my view. Earthly hts and vanity got such hold of my affections, I took great pleasure in airy and vain com- . This was an unspeakable loss to me, and ntion it that others may take warning by my s. It seemed almost miraculous that I was restored from this lapsed state. My mother ned over me, and often advised and urged return, showing me the danger of such a e of vanity. Yet I was not wholly forsaken he inward Monitor and former Guide. At it reproved me, at other times called me, ng and pleading with me to return. Some- , in the midst of my vanity, I saw that I in the way to death; and that it would land n everlasting confusion if I did not forsake Sometimes my concern was so great, that I obliged to leave my vain companions, and so full of trouble and distress, that I had no faction until a considerable time afterward.

During these seasons of affliction, I was ready to promise to forsake my vain course of life, and to covenant with the Lord that I would do so no more, provided he would be pleased to grant me his assistance. But my efforts, being too much in my own strength, proved unavailing. Vanity so prevailed that I took great delight in music, dancing, and other vain amusements.

In the twentieth year of my age, I was visited with severe illness: so that I, and those about me, had very little hope of my recovery. Then death stared me in the face; and a dreadful scene of woe, anguish, and misery opened to my view. It appeared clear to me that if I were then taken off the stage of action, I should be unavoidably lost; and that evil spirits were waiting round me, to convey my soul to the mansions of misery and everlasting darkness; so that my horror, anxiety, and distress were inexpressible. In the utmost anguish of mind, I cried to the Lord for help; promising amendment, if more time and ability were afforded me; and it pleased a kind Providence to be propitious to me; so that I was restored to health; and in about a month, was able to walk about.

After my recovery, I remembered the distress I had been in, and the promise I had made, when under the dreadful apprehension of everlasting misery and destruction. I saw the necessity of a faithful performance of my vows. I was sensible that there was a work to be done; and that if I did not now comply with my promise, I should have to pass through the same, or rather a worse scene of misery and distress. It appeared proba

at a more convenient opportunity for repent-
han the present would not be afforded; and
luded that this was the time to turn from
; forsake my evil ways; and renounce all
nsual delights. But, when I had resolved
in the necessary work of reformation, the
sary of all good tempted me to believe that
too late to think of obtaining peace with
Maker; for this plain reason, "that, as there
day or time, in which men might be saved;
they let that opportunity pass away unim-
d, it would be in vain to attempt it after-
." He suggested, that I had had such a
of visitation, and had passed it by; that I
been uncommonly favoured with help, and
time did not accept of it; that I had been
a partaker of the Holy Ghost; that I had
of the good word of God, and the powers
world to come, and had fallen from it; so
it was impossible that I should again be re-
d unto repentance; seeing I had crucified
on of God afresh, and put him to open shame.
reasoning appeared so strong, and so conso-
to the apostle's doctrine, that I gave up the
; and concluded it was too late to attempt a
n, with hope of acceptance.
om that time, during the space of about two
hs, I never sought for mercy; but remained
er despair.
y trouble continued and increased; so that I
o satisfaction in life. On a certain day, in
eason of despair and deep distress, I con-
d to leave my native land and go into some
gn country, to spend the residue of my days;

where I purposed to remain unknown, and that none of my relations or acquaintance should know what was become of me. Being, in my own apprehension, a poor, lost, reprobate creature, I was not willing to remain at home, to be a disgrace to my relations and country people. This was a day of the deepest affliction and distress that I had known. Towards evening, as I followed the plough, my attention was arrested, as it were, by a still, small voice, saying: "The blood of Jesus Christ his Son cleanseth from all sin." But I put it by; saying in my heart: "It is too late; there has been a day wherein I might have been cleansed; but, alas! I have let it pass over my head forever."

Some time after this, (perhaps half an hour,) while I was musing on what land I should flee to, the same words passed through my mind again, with more authority than before, and commanded my attention rather more closely than they had done; but I again put them by; concluding I had lost all right to apply them to myself. So I resumed the consideration of my flight to a foreign land. In the mean time my sorrow and anxiety of mind increased, so that I was not well able to support it, or go on with my business. But while I was still musing, the same words, unsought for and unexpectedly passed through my mind with greater power and authority than at any time before: "The blood of Jesus Christ his Son cleanseth us from all sin." At the sound of them my soul leaped for joy. I felt that a door of hope was opened, and said in my heart, "If *all sin*, why not *mine?*" Then a living hope sprang in

ny soul. I saw the arms of mercy open to re-ive me, and the way cleared before me as a road through a thicket.

I was now filled with joy unspeakable; thanks-giving and living praise to my Redeemer arose in my heart for the experience of so great and mar-vellous a deliverance. That my feet should be plucked out of the mire, and set upon a rock; that I, who had no hope just before, should now be favoured with a well-grounded assurance of pardon and acceptance, was a mercy never to be forgotten.

From this time I sought for Divine assistance; and, in infinite kindness, a hand of help was ex-tended for my restoration, and the healing of my backslidings. Then I was enabled to sing upon the banks of deliverance, and praise the name of Him who lives forever. The Holy Spirit, that blessed Teacher, whom I had formerly been fa-voured with, but had forsaken, was now restored, as a Leader and Teacher, to direct and instruct me in the way to peace and rest.

From this time my mind, after such great fa-vour, was humbled and made subject to the cross of Christ, and heartily willing to take it up daily, and follow Him, my kind Leader, in the narrow way of self-denial. And as I was obedient, He led me to forsake my vain course of life, and all those youthful delights and sensual pleasures which were displeasing to my dear Lord and Mas-ter; who in wonderful mercy had lifted me out of the dungeon, and heard my prayers in a time of deep affliction. He now became my Director in all things; showing me clearly what my duties

were, and enabling me to perform them in an acceptable manner. But if, at any time, I acted in my own will, I lost my strength, and found no acceptance or benefit by my performances; by which I gradually learnt, that I could do nothing acceptably, without the immediate assistance of the Spirit of Christ the Redeemer. Thus I found a necessity to apply continually to my only and all-sufficient Helper, and humbly to wait for his assistance and direction: and as I was faithful, He led me into the path of life, which if continued in, will terminate in everlasting peace.

Having gradually learned that nothing of a religious nature could be effectually done, without the immediate assistance of the Holy Spirit, I may humbly acknowledge that I was wonderfully favoured with Divine instruction; far beyond my expectation, and infinitely above my deserts. I was led, as it were by the hand, and helped over every difficulty that attended me. But the adversary of my soul tried every stratagem to draw me aside from the path of virtue. He strove, night and day, to deter me from walking in the narrow way; representing the difficulties to be so great that I could never hold out to the end; and that all my attempts would be in vain. He seemed to be continually present, whether I was awake or asleep, disquieting my mind as much as possible. But my prayer was incessant for Divine aid; that a stronger than he might appear for my help, and dispossess him. And, in about a year after I had been raised from the pit of despair, as before related, I received a promise that "the God of peace would bruise Satan under my

ortly." Faith was given me to believe in
romise, and I hoped for a speedy deliver-
But he continued to afflict me with his
ts, with temptations, and evil suggestions,
me months afterward. Notwithstanding
I still believed the time would come, ac-
g to the promise, and I prayed for its fulfil-
in the Lord's time. At length, a stronger
e did indeed come, and cast him out, and
y dispossessed him; and not only bruised
nder foot, but removed him far from me.
e power of the enemy to assault, or in any-
o disquiet me, was now taken away; nei-
vas he able to lay any temptation before me.
was my soul daily filled with thanksgiving
ving praise for this deliverance; as well as
the other manifold mercies and favours of
from day to day bestowed upon me, "a
and no man." To the honour of his great
who hath done marvellous things for me,
the praise of his grace, I may say, that the
ary of all good was not only thus prevented
troubling me, but the fountain of Divine life
pened, and the water thereof flowed so freely
lentifully into my soul, that I was absorbed
nd so enamoured thereby, that all the riches,
rs, and vain pleasures of this world, had no
in my affections. In this state I longed to
h Christ; which, I was sensible, was better
o be here. I do not know that there was
oment, whilst I was awake, for the space of
two years, in which I could not sing living
to Him who liveth forever and ever. No
crosses, or disappointments did, in any de-

gree, disturb me; at least not perceptibly, either to myself or others; for my delight was in objects very different from any thing which this world can give or take away."

David Ferris possessed a strong and sound understanding, with considerable taste for literary pursuits. He had been well instructed in the Latin tongue; and wished to acquire a more extensive knowledge, especially in the languages. In order to accomplish this object he entered as student in a college in New England.

At this period of his life he thus writes,

"At my entrance into college my principles generally corresponded with those held by the Presbyterians. But I now began to think it was time to examine for myself, and no longer trust in the judgment of my forefathers. I found it necessary to subject my principles and practices to a strict scrutiny, because I began to be doubtful of some of them. But I was convinced that, as a rational creature, simply considered, without a Divine Instructor, I was not competent to the undertaking. Being very desirous to know the Truth in all things, I made application to Him whom I believe to be the only Teacher of his people, and as I waited upon him for instruction, my understanding was gradually enlightened, so as to perceive many errors in my former creed, and to discover the Truth in opposition to the doctrines of my education.

That which stood most in my way, and appeared to be a grievous hardship to mankind, as well as a great dishonour to a just and righteous God, was their doctrine of *unconditional* election and

bation; which would, according to their ap-
nsion of it, shut out the chief part of man-
from all hope of mercy, as they believed they
the Lord's only people, and that but few of
s were within the pale of election. Yet I
e there were some amongst them who had
re extensive charity. I was much concerned
is subject, and being earnestly desirous to
ver the truth, it pleased the Lord to open
nderstanding, clearly to perceive the error of
doctrine; and I was enabled to believe that
t, who "gave himself a ransom for all,"
d "have all men to be saved, and come to
nowledge of the Truth."
ad before this period heard of a people called
kers, but was unacquainted with any of them.
had never seen any of their writings, I knew
hat doctrines they held, but ascribe all my
ledge in Divine things to the inward manifes-
of grace and truth, the teaching of the Holy
t. It was Christ, the light of the world, the
f men, who opened to me the Scriptures, and
me a discerning of their meaning; and, as
s faithful and obedient to the pointings of
, I was favoured with further and clearer
veries thereof.
ontinued at the college until near the time
king my degrees; and being convinced of
rors of my education relating to the doctrines
ld, and the worship we performed, I appre-
d it was time to consider what was best for
do; and being favoured to see that a qua-
ion or commission derived from man was
fficient for the Gospel ministry, I concluded

not to take their degrees, nor depend upon their authority.

I still continued a member of the Presbyterian society; attended their meetings, and partook of their bread and wine. But I was not free to sing with them, not having been, for some time before in a condition to sing; besides, it did not appear to me an acceptable sacrifice, or any thing like Divine worship, for a mixed multitude to sing *that* of which they knew nothing by experience. My exercise of mind daily increased, for now the time was near at hand in which I must leave them. This was a day of trial; for although at the commencement of my religious progress, I had forsaken all the youthful delights and vanities with which I had been diverted, and had been enabled to trample them all under my feet, expecting never again to encounter such difficulties, yet now I found that self was not sufficiently mortified in me. To be brought down from the pinnacle of honour, to be esteemed a fool, be trampled under foot by high and low, rich and poor, learned and unlearned, was hard to bear. As I observed before, I had been much esteemed; though, as I was sensible, more than I deserved. I knew the people had undue expectations of my future usefulness, and that if I left the college, as I thought it my duty to do, my credit would sink, and my honours be laid in the dust; and then, instead of being caressed and exalted, I must be neglected and despised.

But I had other difficulties to encounter. My father looked forward with hope that I should be an honour to him and his family. He had pro-

mised to set me out in the world in the best manner his circumstances would admit. I knew that if I were obedient to my convictions of duty, he would regard it as a disgrace to my family and connexions, and would be more likely to turn me out of his house, than in any way to assist me.

Here, if I complied with my sense of duty, I must "take up the cross," and turn out unprovided for into the world; for I had very little property of my own, none to expect from my father, and no salary to support me.

I laboured under a lively sense of all these difficulties. Poverty and disgrace stared me in the face; and, as I had none but the Lord to whom I could make known my distress and discouragements, nor any other of whom to ask counsel, I cried to Him incessantly for wisdom, strength, and fortitude, that I might be favoured with a clear discovery of my duty, and enabled faithfully to obey Him in all things.

It is difficult to conceive, and not in my power to express, the anxiety of my mind in this proving season; for every thing valuable seemed in danger of being totally lost. Nevertheless, I cried unto the Lord for help; and covenanted with Him, that if He would be pleased to direct me in the way which would be safe for me to pursue, manifest his will therein, and afford me assistance to perform my duties, I would resign all to his disposal, obey his will, no longer reason with flesh and blood, but trust to his providence for support and credit in the world, and for every thing else He might deem best and most convenient for me.

As soon as I was satisfied on these points, I

reasoned not with flesh and blood, but immediately gave up to the heavenly vision. I then went to the chief ruler of the college, and obtained his permission to go home; but I told no one my reasons for this procedure.

After I had parted from my companions, I went on to New Milford, where my parents and relations resided. About three weeks afterwards, I went to a Yearly Meeting of the people called Quakers, on Long Island, in order to discover whether they were a *living* people or not, for a living people I wished to find. I had thought for several years before that there ought to be such a people, a people who had life in them, and abounded in love to each other, as did the primitive Christians; a people who knew they had passed from death unto life, by their love to the brethren. Here I gathered strength, and was more confirmed that I was right in leaving the college; for I found a living, humble people, full of love and good works, such a one as I had never seen before. I rejoiced to find *that* which I had been seeking, and soon owned them to be of the Lord's people, and of the true church of Christ, according to his own description of it, where he says, "By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye love one another."

At the meeting before mentioned, there were several eminent ministers from Europe, both male and female. I there heard women preach the Gospel, in the Divine authority of Truth, far exceeding all the learned rabbies I had known. This was not so strange to me as it might have been to others, for I had before seen, by the im-

mediate manifestation of grace and truth, that women, as well as men, might be clothed with gospel power; and that daughters as well as sons, under the gospel dispensation, were to have the Spirit poured upon them that they might prophesy: and though I had never before heard a woman preach, yet I now rejoiced to see the prophecy fulfilled."

David Ferris now felt that he must separate himself from the people amongst whom he had been educated, and he embraced the views which distinguish the Society of Friends. He met with many close trials of his faith and patience. For a time his father was much displeased at the change which was manifest in his conduct and deportment; but, becoming convinced of his son's sincerity, he was at length reconciled to him. In commemoration of the help which was mercifully vouchsafed in this time of need, he writes thus:

"I admired the boundless goodness, the infinite kindness, and tender mercy of a gracious God, in effecting my late deliverance; especially when I considered how tempestuous were the seas, and how the billows rolled over me: how the mountains of opposition raised their lofty heads to stop my passage; and again, in a short time, how the winds and seas were hushed and still; and how the mountains became a perfect plain! I truly found as great cause to sing upon the banks of deliverance, as Israel did of old, when they had passed through the sea on dry ground; and had turned about and seen their enemies dead on the shore. I rejoiced in the

Lord, and sang praises to Him, who had done marvellous things for me; who had made me acquainted with his blessed Truth; and at length gave me ability to trample the world, and all its riches, honours, and pleasures, under my feet; to submit to the cross of Christ; and be willing to be accounted a fool of all men. For which favours I felt myself under great obligations to my gracious Benefactor."

In the Sixth month, 1733, he removed to Philadelphia, where he joined in religious fellowship with Friends. In 1735, he married Mary, the daughter of Samuel and Sarah Massey; and in 1737 settled at Wilmington, in Newcastle county, where he lived during the remainder of his days.

Whilst he resided in Philadelphia he was engaged in teaching the learned languages, and other branches of a liberal education; but on removing to Wilmington he embarked in trade, in the pursuit of which he evinced much watchfulness, and Christian self-denial. It pleased Divine Providence to bless his temporal concerns, and, as he gratefully acknowledged, to grant him plenty and peace.

About a year after his admission into membership with Friends, he believed it to be his duty to speak as a minister in our religious meetings; and, as he expresses it, "to excite the careless to a consideration of their latter end." But it appears that, although he had been enabled, by closely adhering to the power of Divine grace, to renounce the pleasures, the profits, and the friendships of this world; and was made willing to become as a fool and a by-word amongst his

acquaintance, yet, at *this* requisition of his Lord, his faith failed. He suffered a slavish fear, and the reasonings of fallen nature to prevail; and notwithstanding that the Divine will was, with remarkable clearness, and in a variety of ways, manifested to his mind, he continued to resist the impression. His disobedience caused him, he says, to be "full of sorrow, trouble, and pain of heart;" and this increased until he was on the very brink of despair. Respecting his spiritual condition at this time, he writes, "I was so ungrateful to my Heavenly Benefactor, that it is a wonder I was ever restored. And I have no doubt that thousands, through negligence, even after they have been called out of the world, and have run well for a season, have been finally lost. This I have written for a warning to others."

The compassion of the Almighty was long extended to his soul, and the Holy Spirit continued to strive with him. "I then clearly saw," says he, "that if I were forsaken and left to myself, the consequences would be death and darkness forever! At the sight of the horrible pit that yawned for me, if I continued in disobedience, my body trembled like an aspen leaf, and my soul was humbled within me! Then I said, 'Lord! here am I; make of me what Thou wouldst have me to be; leave me not in displeasure, I beseech Thee.'

After a time of great anxiety and distress of mind, the Lord was graciously pleased to look upon me with compassion, and again offered to make me a pillar in his house; and I felt a renewed

concern to appear in public for his Name, and in the cause of Truth."

He first spoke as a minister in 1755, in the forty-eighth year of his age. "At that time," he remarks, "I was made a real Quaker, and was not ashamed to be seen trembling before the Lord. Under a sense of so great and merciful a deliverance, I saw and felt ample cause for it. It was with me as with Israel of old, when the Lord caused their captivity to return; saying He would build them as at the first; and they should fear and tremble for all his goodness, and for all the prosperity He would procure for them. My soul rejoiced in the Lord, and I magnified his excellent name, who is worthy of all honour, glory, and renown, forever.

It appeared to me wonderful, that I should thus be lifted out of this horrible pit of my own digging; and I was so absorbed in the love and mercy of my heavenly Benefactor, that I was filled with thankfulness and praise, attended with a desire that, in future, I might diligently watch and wait for the pointing of his holy finger, to every service He might be pleased to allot me; that henceforth no opportunity might be lost of manifesting my gratitude by obedience to his will."

During the remainder of his life he sought to approve himself a diligent and faithful servant. He performed several extensive journeys in the service of the gospel; and by certificates produced on his return home, it appeared that his conduct, conversation, and labours abroad, were exemplary and edifying, tending to the advancement of truth and righteousness. He was very serviceable in

meetings for discipline, which, with other meetings, he diligently attended; not suffering his outward affairs to obstruct the fulfilment of this duty to God.

He was hospitable and liberal in entertaining Friends; and remarkably charitable to the poor; freely administering to their necessities.

Bodily weakness attended him during the last three years of his life, which he bore with much patience. A few months before his decease, he made the following very instructive memorandum.

"1779. I am now drawing towards the conclusion of life; being, this day, seventy-two years of age. For the encouragement of others, I will now briefly recapitulate some of the kind dealings of Providence towards me. The God of my life, my Maker and Preserver has been propitious to me, from youth to old age. The fear of the Lord, which preserves from evil, was placed in my heart when I was but eight years old; so that I was afraid to offend Him. In the twelfth year of my age, I was mercifully visited, and called out of the vanities of the world; at which time I received a promise, that if I sought first the kingdom of God, all other necessary things should be added; and I have found the promise true, for I never have wanted any of the good things of this life. I have been blessed with sufficient for myself and friends, and something to spare to the poor; and I esteem it a great favour, that I received a disposition to communicate to those who stood in need.

If all men would "seek first the kingdom of heaven, and the righteousness thereof," and care-

fully attend to the leadings of the Holy Spirit, with which all might be favoured, I believe they would be blessed with a sufficient portion of wealth. O that mankind were wise! and would early seek that treasure which cometh from above; and which neither moth nor rust can corrupt, nor thieves break through and steal! And may we all beware of loving the world; and living at ease, in the enjoyment of its good and pleasant things! Even those who have been favoured with remarkable Divine visitations, and have been put in possession of "the upper and the nether springs," have great need to be on their guard. When we enjoy health and plenty, and all things seem pleasant around us, we are prone to forget the Lord, and neglect those "things that belong to our peace."

Near the close of his days, he was much afflicted with sickness, which he bore with patience; often expressing his prospect of his approaching end, and his resignation therein; saying, "All is well." Several friends being present, after a time of silence, he in a lively manner repeated the expressions of the asostle, "To me, to live is Christ, and to die is gain."

He departed this life, the 5th of the Twelfth month, 1779, aged upwards of seventy-two, a minister about twenty-four years.

JOHN PEMBERTON was the son of Israel and Rachel Pemberton of Philadelphia, and born in the year 1727. Being mercifully favoured, in

life, with the visitations of a Saviour's love,
his mind being embued with a sense of the
e fear, he was much preserved from the
ve vanities and evils, into which youth,
gh the force of temptation, and overlooking,
isting the monitions of the Holy Spirit, are
seduced. When he attained his twenty-third
he came to England in the same vessel with
Churchman and William Brown, who were
n in gospel love to visit their friends in Great
in and Ireland, and the former in some parts
e continent of Europe. The voyage ap-
to have been undertaken by John Pember-
partly on business, and partly from the hope
coming invigorated in his health, which had
for some time delicate. But soon after his
al in London, feeling his mind religiously
ed to accompany John Churchman to a few
ings in the country, he was further engaged
ntinue with our said friend in his travels
gh most parts of England, Ireland and Hol-

the early part of this journey, at a meeting
at Penzance in Cornwall, he said a few
s in public ministry; and, as John Church-
relates, "tender and broken, accompanied
a good degree of the savour of Truth."
, though he left home on temporal concerns,
g received a Divine call, he may be said to
done, in measure, as the disciples of our
ed Lord, who left their nets and followed
Having travelled together about three
s, they parted in much love and unity.

His ministry was sound, instructive and edi
ing; being concerned to inculcate the necessi
of great circumspection of life and purity of co
versation, that thereby our religious professi
might be adorned, through humility and a reve
ent sense of the Lord's omnipotent care over u
He was very useful in our meetings for disciplin
being zealously concerned for the support of ou
Christian testimony, and the good order of th
church; manifesting a tender regard to such
had missed their way and become the objects
care on that account.

He was careful in the remembrance of th
apostle's exhortation, to visit the fatherless an
widows in their afflictions, and to keep ourselve
unspotted from the world; so that it may b
truly said of him, he was ready to do good an
to communicate, and to honour the Lord with hi
substance, and with the first-fruits of his increas

Feeling an engagement of gospel love to vis
the churches in Europe, and having the concu
rence of his brethren, he embarked for Londo
at New York, in company with William Matthew
in the Twelfth month, 1782. The vessel bein
taken on her passage, in the English Channe
near the Isle of Wight, by a privateer fro
France, they were carried to Dunkirk; thoug
soon after released, and arrived in England in th
Second month following.

He continued in England, visiting the meetin
of Friends in divers parts, until the ensuin
Yearly Meeting held in London, which he
tended; from whence he proceeded to the northe

unties, and embarked at Liverpool for Dublin, here he arrived in the Seventh month.

In the Fifth month, 1785, he returned to England, and attended the Yearly Meeting held in London in the Sixth month following; he then proceeded to the western parts of that nation, and thence to Scotland, visiting the Orkney Islands and divers other parts. He spent about two years in that country, where his religious labours appear to have been very acceptable, especially to the poor people inhabiting the Orkneys.

After his return from thence, he remained in England, visiting the meetings in London and divers other places, till the Seventh month, 1789, when he embarked on his return to Philadelphia.

After continuing mostly with his family several succeeding years, sometimes visiting meetings in the neighbourhood, and those more remote in the adjacent country, a concern, with which his mind had been impressed previous to his return from Europe, that the service required of him in the gospel of Christ, in those parts of the world, had not been fully accomplished, he informed his brethren of it, and obtained their concurrence to return thither, and he embarked in a ship bound for Amsterdam in the Fifth month, 1794, and arrived there in the Seventh month following. Previous to his leaving his native land, his mind being deeply impressed with reflections on the uncertainty of life, and affected with a tendering sense of the Divine goodness and mercy extended for his preservation, he left some observations in writing, from which the following is extracted:—

"When I view my steps in life, and reflect

how greatly deficient I have been, I am humbled, and have cause to admire the great compassion and long-suffering kindness of a gracious God, and with abasement acknowledge it will be of his mercy, if I am saved. If I have been helped at times to be found faithful, it has been, and is through the efficacy of Grace, and therefore no room to boast. My failure in duty and watchfulness has been great: through the religious care of pious parents when young, and an early sense of the Divine fear, I was and have been preserved from the gross evils of the world to this day, which is a great mercy and favour. But I have often passed under many hidden conflicts for disobedience and failure in duty, and have at times been ready to despair; yet I have had to acknowledge the Lord is righteous, whatever might be my portion; and after days of sorrow, and nights of deep exercise, he has been pleased to renew light and favour; under a sense of which, I desire to be found more attentive, diligent, and faithful, the residue of my days, esteeming the light of the Lord's countenance, and the evidence of his peace, beyond all terrestrial enjoyments."

He remained at Amsterdam a few weeks; in which he appears to have been engaged in religious labour amongst the inhabitants of that city, to whom he addressed some "Tender Caution and Advice," which was printed in Low Dutch, and distributed amongst them.

Finding his mind drawn to visit the few Friends settled at Pyrmont in Germany, he proceeded on the journey, and got to Hertford in Westphalia the 27th of the Eighth month. The next day,

walking about five miles to see some religious people, and being caught in the rain, he took a heavy cold; the effect of which he never fully recovered. After being some time confined there, he was enabled to proceed by Ufelen, Bielfield, Lemgo, Barrenstrop, &c., to Pyrmont, where he arrived the 12th of Ninth month, having had meetings and acceptable service at all the before-mentioned places, and many others on his way from Amsterdam, particularly at Bielfield, where he had a large public meeting, and many select opportunities, and also visited numbers of the principal inhabitants, being generally well received, and his religious labours appearing to be acceptable. A memorandum made 6th of the Ninth month, when at Bielfield, says, "The chill and fever renewed; I was very unwell all the afternoon, and it continued till midnight with a great thirst: yet, through the adorable mercy of a gracious God, I felt more of the incomes of his love and life-giving presence, than I have experienced a long time; that I was enabled to make melody in my heart, and recount his fatherly care and tender dealings with me, from the days of my infancy; and I had to bless his Holy Name. And this comfortable visitation of his love and mercy continued for some hours, that I was ready to conclude I might soon be released from the trials and afflictions of this life."

He was often led, in a manner unusual in those parts, to go into unknown houses, gather the family about him, and, after an awful pause, to distribute wholesome doctrine, counsel, and advice among them. In this manner, to break the

bread from house to house, seemed sometimes at first to surprise the people: but when, after a short time, their minds were overshadowed by that invisible power which accompanied his words, and the witness for Truth in them was reached, tears were often beheld to flow; and at parting, the unknown were observed to take their leave of him as if well acquainted, in a tender and affecting manner.

His arrival at Pyrmont was on the 12th of the Ninth month, and his stay there about four months; during which time he was mostly very poorly in health, but nevertheless almost daily occupied in the service of Truth; for as his bodily health permitted him, he not only punctually attended meetings, and visited Friends in their families, but had also many private opportunities, and several public meetings with the people of the town, which were very numerous, and wherein he was enabled to preach the free gospel of Christ with Divine authority; so that not only sometimes the whole assembly seemed to be clothed with an awful reverence, but also the hearts of many were moved, and the witness for God in them reached, by his living testimony. At such opportunities he seemed, to the admiration of those who knew his weak constitution, not to feel his bodily weakness at all, usually lifting up his voice as a strong youth, to testify of the great love of God towards mankind.

It was his principal concern to turn people from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan to God; endeavouring to show that God *has* given a measure of his Spirit, and light or

to all men, as a talent, which he has re-
l them to improve.
ministry was in plainness of speech, and
led with Divine authority; for his words,
ier they contained exhortation, comfort, or
of, reached the inward states of those whom
concerned; and he has often spoken, both
etings and at other opportunities, so exactly
state of individuals, that there was no doubt
that he was led by the unerring Spirit of
; and more especially, in his particular ser-
among his fellow-professors of the same prin-
of that unchangeable Truth, for the promo-
f which he spent his life.
e solemn reverence of his watchful spirit
red so manifest in his countenance, that
who beheld him were thereby invited to
ss; and such as had a desire to hear words,
taught by his example to turn their minds
grace of God; showing that it is infinitely
to keep silent before the Lord, than to utter
that are not accompanied with the life-
and baptising power of the Spirit; without
they cannot be truly profitable.
er his return to Pyrmont he had repeated
s of an inflammatory fever; and on the
of the Eleventh month, in the evening, he
eized so suddenly with a violent chill, that he
bliged to leave the company of some friends,
were come to see him, and go to bed. Next
ing the physician came to see him, and
ting, wishing that he might get better, he
d, "my hope is in the Lord;" and he
ued in a patient, resigned state of mind;

although to appearance, in great pain of bod His mind seemed to be totally free from tempor concerns, and only occupied with objects of eve lasting importance: and particularly, he seeme much concerned for the welfare of the little So ciety of Friends in that place, even to his ver last moments.

His disorder having greatly increased, he suf fered exceedingly; but kept remarkably patien and resigned; and being a little relieved from the great oppression and difficulty of breathing which he had laboured under, he said—"It is a great favour to know that my Redeemer lives, and because he lives, I live also." This he expressed about three o'clock in the morning of the 31st, being the day of his decease; and a little after, he said to his companion and the friend that assisted him, "You are very kind, and I have been carefully nursed; I wish you may grow and increase in every thing that is good, and become a spiritual and holy house unto God."

A while after, a friend said to him, that it was pleasing and encouraging to see him so much resigned; to which he replied nearly as follows:—"Ah! we may see miracles have not ceased great and marvellous are his works; he is mighty to save and able to deliver to the very uttermost all those that trust in him; his ways are ways o wonder, and past finding out." Seeming to b much exercised in his mind about the professor of Truth at Pyrmont, he said, "Some are no very full of themselves, and are persecuting th Lord's church; but it is a wrong spirit. Thei is a spirit that is doing the church much harm

but I am not of that spirit, and it is best to avoid that spirit which sets up for itself. My heart is heavy on account of these things." A while after this, he said, "The Spirit searches all things, yea, the deep things of God." And then, a little after, he expressed himself nearly as follows:—"The fear of the Lord is a fountain of life, which opens the mysteries of God's kingdom; but the wisdom of this world is foolishness with God." About 12 o'clock he said, in a triumphant manner, "I am departing for heaven, and from you all, to the kingdom of God and of Christ." After this he said, "You can prove these things, whether they are agreeable to the Scriptures of God and of Christ, yea or nay." And then he expressed in a weighty manner as follows:—"It is not circumcision nor uncircumcision, but a new creature.—Faith comes by hearing, and hearing by the word of God, which lives and abides forever." And a little after, "They who are justified, are justified by the faith of Jesus Christ." And afterwards he earnestly said, "Woe unto the world because of offences."

His mind seemed to be overcome with Divine love, and his words were of God, and of Christ and his kingdom: and the last that could be distinctly understood, which he uttered with a melodious voice, were these: "I can sing the songs of Zion and of Israel;" which is a demonstrative proof that he had not followed cunningly devised fables; but the living substance of Truth and true religion.

THE preceding pages contain notices of many who, through submission to the operation of Divine grace, were induced to prefer, above all other things, the "Pearl of great price:" even that salvation which is freely offered to fallen man, through Him "who gave himself a ransom for all." Those who have been thus concerned to "seek first the kingdom of God and His righteousness," have found it to be a treasure of infinite value, supplying all their need, proving as "an anchor to the soul," when the waves of affliction have threatened to overwhelm, and as a sovereign balm for every wound. How forlorn, on the contrary, is the condition of those who have neglected to seek this *one thing needful!* They are poor, even in the midst of riches; destitute of a pilot, whilst tossed by the varied tempests and dangers, to which all are exposed during the voyage of life; and unable to look forward, with humble confidence, towards that better country, which is seen, by the eye of faith, to be the unspeakably glorious consummation of the Christian's hope.

May all who peruse these pages, be incited to diligence in the pursuit of heavenly treasure; not deferring this all-important work until brought to the verge of an awful eternity.—For although "God, who is rich in mercy," and "not willing that any should perish," may be graciously pleased to extend the visitations of His love, even to a dying hour, yet how many are suddenly, and as in a moment, summoned to appear before the Judge *of quick* and dead, or are deprived, by disease, of *consciousness*, and the capability of reflection!

"Procrastination is the thief of time;
Year after year it steals, till all are fled,
And to the mercies of a moment, leaves
The vast concerns of an eternal scene."

In the following short Memoir is presented to the reader a simple statement of the strong feelings of a mind, awakened to a sense of his unregenerate state, in the awful prospect of eternity. May the self-condemnation and anguish of soul, which this humble penitent had to pass through, from neglect of the most important business of life, quicken others in the pursuit of durable riches and righteousness.

ROBERT MOLINE was early in life introduced into an extensive business in London, and his character was estimated for uprightness and integrity in the concerns of trade. For the last ten years he had resided near Lewisham, where he manifested much kindness to the poor, by his acts of charity and liberality, in relieving their wants; his sympathies were also frequently awakened for those under circumstances of difficulty or distress; and in numerous instances he promptly stood forward to render efficient aid; but he was not ostentatious in giving, as many acts of his generosity were unknown to his nearest relations till after his decease. Whilst liberal in the appropriation of the pecuniary means committed to his trust, his best friends were apprehensive that the energies of his mind were too much and too exclusively directed to the prosecution of his worldly concerns, to admit of his giving that attention to *the things of eternity* which make for true peace

in the present life, and lead through
in Christ to everlasting happiness in
come. Of this he became sensible wh
a bed of sickness, with the awful pro
nity in view.

He was taken unwell on the 7th o
month, 1836; but his illness did n
serious character until about a wee
decease, when he inquired of a near
was watching by him, if he was consi
ger? On her cautiously intimating
he most feelingly made this solemn,
ing reply: "I am not prepared for
way!" and in deep humiliation ackn
many deficiencies—that he had lived
in a state of indifference to the all-in
ness of life; and could not now expec
In this disconsolate state he was exh
but felt that he could not, and in the
his soul lamented that he had resi
adding, "that makes me so wretche
cannot hope to be saved!" Being in
think so, but to believe that God is
and will forgive us all our sins, if we
in earnest, for pardoning grace throug
"Ah, it is impossible," he replied;
too self-willed and negligent to ask

At this time a friend whom he m
and had desired to see, came to him,
great earnestness, he said, "Ah, yo
sad state! I have been a follower of
a follower of the world, and nothin
true I attended meetings once in th
was only because I considered it

practice, and a proper example to others: and now what can I do?" His friend entreated him to consider his present convictions as a token that he was not forsaken, because the Holy Spirit was still striving with him; and encouraged him in faith and prayer to cast himself at the feet of Jesus, reminding him, among other things, of those gracious words: "He that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out." "Yes," he replied, "but my trouble is, that I cannot look with hope to God; I have been a thoughtless, careless liver, disregarding every call that I have had, and breaking every good resolution I have made when invited to think on religion;—I feel there is no hope for me." Much more he expressed indicative of self-condemnation, adding, "I have been a worshipper of Mammon;" but it is observable, that he made not the least allusion to any thing he had done, as a plea in his favour, though, as has been remarked, he had so liberally bestowed of his substance to relieve the wants of the poor and necessitous; his mind appearing wholly absorbed in reflecting on his sins of omission and neglect.

His friend felt deeply for his afflicted and desponding condition, desiring that he might be enabled to administer to the relief of his troubled spirit, and brought to his view several passages of Holy Scripture expressive of the boundless mercy of God in Christ Jesus, particularly that which described the case of the publican, in the Gospel, "who would not lift up so much as his eyes unto heaven, but smote upon his breast, saying, God be merciful to me, a sinner." To this his attention was *directed, as affording* much encouragement to

those who come in deep and reverent humility to the Saviour. After a short pause in silence his friend offered up a prayer on his behalf, in which he united in deep and fervent breathing. In the course of this interview he adverted with much interest to his beloved children, and spoke of their education, especially in reference to some parts of it, which he now considered exceptionable, and particularly desired they might be discontinued. Being in a weak, exhausted state, he was then left with his kind attendant, and after a time of silence, he said, "Oh, I cannot expect forgiveness! It is so grovelling, so cowardly, to neglect our God until worldly pleasures fail; and then to go to Him with fear and trembling. Oh! if I could but live to prove my repentance sincere, I might hope for pardon." She replied, "True love to God is the main spring of earthly enjoyments; and there is, I believe, no real happiness when the heart is not devoted to God." "I am well assured of that," was his answer; "for I was ever restless, and I now believe that the good are always the most happy. I wonder how I could be so weak as to give up so much of my time and thoughts to the getting of money! Business is a gulf (when followed to excess,) that swallows up every idea but the desire for riches." To this a hope was expressed by one present, that if permitted to recover, he would make it of less importance; he replied, "I hope I shall,—pray for me." He spoke with great emotion, of the illness of his beloved wife,* saying, "Ah!

* His wife, Elizabeth Moline, died after a very short *illness*, whilst accompanying her husband on a journey in *Ireland*, in the year 1831.

I remember my dear Elizabeth now! she ently desired our prayers; and, though she n such distress, I felt unable to help her. I was a stumbling block in her way." His on was much afflicted with these expressions, ndeavoured to encourage him to feel after esence of his God and Saviour as a source nfort, not of dread to his mind.

te at night the medical attendants arrived, ng with them another physician, who also an unfavourable view of his case. Early llowing morning a considerable change was ived, and the physician, who had retired to eing called, confirmed these apprehensions: , the symptoms were such, as to induce the that dissolution was fast approaching. He r some time without the power of speech, s though unconscious of any outward object. he again aroused, as if from the slumber of his first words were, "All is peace! All is I have no trouble! Let me depart, pro- ing how good the Lord has been to me a r, in giving me such an assurance of pardon- ercy!" After these comforting expressions, ncle, who was then present, proposed going ndon to fetch his mother and aunt to see him, had arrived there the preceding evening; ard, and said, "Ah! do; it will be a com- o them to see me so happy. It has been t cause of anxiety to my dear mother that I ot think more on religion; but I have ever striving against conviction." He then de- to be kept quiet until the arrival of his wi-

dowed parent—during this interval he heard a portion of Scripture; and appeared engaged in prayer, in much serenity of mind.

It was an affecting sight to those who witnessed the arrival of his honoured parent, bowed under the weight of age, infirmity, and sorrow; to have, as it proved, the last interview with her only remaining child; but she was comforted by the consoling evidence of his having, through the rich mercy of God in Christ Jesus, experienced that change of heart which can alone prepare for a blissful immortality.

On seeing his dear mother and aunt, he expressed the great satisfaction it gave him. He soon began with much calmness to speak of the state of his mind, saying, that all was sweetness, love, and mercy! Mercy extended to one so unworthy was wonderful! He feelingly lamented his past life, that he should have lived nearly fifty years to so little purpose; but believed that his mother's prayers for him had been answered—spoke in strong terms of his sinful state; yet added, that he was enabled to rely on the infinite compassion of his adorable Redeemer, in receiving all who came unto God by Him. After this he appeared much exhausted: and when, from a return of fever, a slight delirium ensued, it was evident that his mind continued to be sweetly imbued with a sense of the boundless love and mercy of his Heavenly Father!—repeating, that he longed to proclaim it to all the world, if he were able; often expressing the love he felt for those around him; and to his fellow-creatures everywhere. When sufficiently *revived* to see his dear children, he took an affec-

leave of them, with much composure, im-
g suitable advice; and particularly mention-
it when reading the Holy Scriptures, they
give *attention* to the subject, in order to
by it; saying, "I have deeply to regret
been a careless hearer and reader." He
stly desired them to remember their Creator,
ray constantly to Him.
om this period he appeared to be gradually
ng, gently passing away with a most com-
and sweet countenance, until he quietly
d to breathe, on the 22d of Fourth month,

HN PIM, son of Samuel and Margaret Pim,
Waterford, in Ireland, was a young man of an
ble disposition. He was early deprived by
of his beloved father, and after serving his
enticeship in Cork with fidelity, he returned
Waterford, and resided with his mother and
s, to whom he was an affectionate son and
ter. He inherited considerable property,
did not engage in any business. His leisure
nted a temptation to indulge in some amuse-
s which were adverse to the increase of true
on in his heart. He took particular delight
unting, an employment highly gratifying to
a high-spirited youth, but very far from
otive of that meekness and tenderness of
, and that watchfulness and circumspection,
h are incumbent on all who profess to be the
vers of Christ; and which so highly become
s dependent creatures, liable to be, as in

friend he very sweetly observed, "Ah! thou often advised me: if I had but minded it. Do pray for me—wilt thou not pray for me? I am a great sinner—shall I obtain salvation?" He acknowledged that the errors of his past life were fully brought into his view, and deeply affected him: and that it grieved him that he had not attended week-day meetings; but hoped the young people would now attend them, and that they would before long be different from what they had been: intimating that his illness and death ought to have a warning effect, so as to produce a change.

After repeatedly mentioning his desire to see his aunt, and being told that she was come; he answered, with emphasis, "Bring her up, bring her up with the family." She came immediately—then addressing her, he said, "My dear aunt, I wished to see thee; I am about to die. It is an awful thing to die! pray for me! stay by me, and see me die, if thou canst bear it. Oh, I have a short warning! If I were spared a little longer, I would live a very different life."

Several young men, his relatives and intimate associates being present, he took an affectionate farewell of them, and declared his hope, that his death would deeply impress on their minds the uncertainty of all things here; adding, "they are vanity! yea, lighter than vanity! and all the pleasures of this world are but for a moment."

On seeing a particular friend, he said, "My dear —, I wish thou hadst come sooner; how are thy sons? tell them, with my love, to read this lesson, and take care of themselves:" and to his *immediate* relatives he repeatedly said, "serve

Lord. I hope through mercy, I shall be admitted into the Lord's vineyard: at first it seemed very hard for me to die; but I now find it has been made wonderfully easy, more so than I thought was possible. Oh! I have a most merciful Saviour to deal with me: now I can testify that my Redeemer liveth. I hope we shall all meet in Heaven." And he further said, "Oh! when the awful sentence was passed 'Time to thee shall be no longer,' I had as little thought this morning of being in the state I now am, as any one here;" and expressed his fear that some there were not prepared; often desiring, that those about him, and every one, might be instructed, particularly the youth. To a young man, who was much affected with this impressive scene, he said, "Be prepared, be prepared!" recommending that none should defer making their peace till a dying hour, and added, "What can be expected from a death-bed repentance? It is only to serve ourselves. Oh! He that rules in Heaven above, and in the earth beneath, is only worthy to be served, for his mercy endureth forever, even to the very ends of the earth."

He several times said, "Farewell, farewell, in the Lord! I hope we shall all meet in a better place:" and near the close he said, "I have no doubt, no, not the smallest doubt of an entrance into rest," or words to the same effect.

During the last solemn and deeply interesting hours of this dear young man's life, several friends were favoured to join his wrestling spirit in supplication; this appeared consoling to him, and we may humbly trust was regarded by the Shepherd of Israel, whose compassion fails not.

RICHARD JORDAN, the subject of the following memoir, was born at Elizabeth Town, in the county of Norfolk, Virginia, the 19th of the Twelfth month, 1756.

His parents, Joseph and Patience Jordan, were members of the religious Society of Friends; and though not wealthy, were descended from an ancient and respectable family: his ancestors, on his father's side, emigrated from France early after the colonization of Virginia.

The occupation in which his father was engaged frequently called him away from his family for a considerable length of time; and his mother dying when he was quite young, his education was much neglected; not only as regarded literary instruction, but also the more important concerns of a religious life. The whole period during which he remained at school was only a few months; and the instruction he received whilst there, was in the simplest elements of literature.

But being naturally of an active, inquisitive mind, and capable of appreciating the value of useful knowledge, he afterwards applied himself to study, during the hours of relaxation from manual labour; and, by his own exertions, made some proficiency in several branches of learning, so as to become qualified for teaching in a school; an occupation in which he several times engaged, when the winter season suspended agricultural employments.

His father's residence was remote from any settlement or meeting of Friends, and among a *people* who evinced but little regard for piety or

eligion, and being exposed to the pernicious nfluence of evil company, and in great measure leprived of the tender, watchful care of parental ove, he was almost wholly left to follow the corrupt propensities of human nature, and to choose his own course; having never been at a religious meeting more than two or three times, until after he was twelve years of age.

Whilst in this dangerous and exposed situation, it pleased the Saviour of sinners, in his wonted loving-kindnesss and mercy, to visit his youthful mind with the secret influences of His Holy Spirit, impressing him with an awful sense of his accountability, and of the certainty of future rewards and punishments; and, at seasons, raising earnest desires after purity and holiness; that when his immortal spirit should put off its earthly tenement, he might be prepared to enter into a state of never-ending felicity, among the redeemed and sanctified in heaven. The influence of these solemn impressions he often experienced, in the condemnation and fear which attended his mind, after having been guilty of any sinful conduct, and also in the sweet peace and serenity which clothed his spirit when, through heavenly assistance, he was enabled to exercise greater watchfulness over his words and actions.

About the twelfth year of his age, his father removed into the neighbourhood of Richsquare, in North Carolina. Here he had the opportunity of associating with the members of his own religious Society, and also of attending their meetings for Divine worship. But for want of a close attention to the operation of the Spirit of Christ

upon his mind, which in time past had been so powerfully felt, the benefit of this invaluable privilege was, in great measure, lost upon him: he yielded to many temptations, became more and more alienated from God, and giving the rein to his corrupt appetites, was swiftly running in the broad way which leads to destruction.

While pursuing this course of folly and wickedness, it pleased Infinite Mercy once more to visit him with His righteous judgments, and to awaken his mind to an awful sense of the exceeding sinfulness of sin, and of his undone condition without the availing interposition of an omnipotent Saviour.

The fire of the Lord's jealousy was now kindled in his soul, to consume every thing that was high and lifted up, and all that was defiled. Great indeed was the conflict of his spirit; and many were the strong temptations which the adversary of man's happiness presented, persuading him to despair of the mercy of a gracious God, through his dear Son, Jesus Christ our Lord, and to give himself up, as one utterly cast off and forsaken.

In this day of darkness and distress, when every pleasant prospect was clouded, and all hope of deliverance seemed to stand afar off—when he was reduced to the last extremity of anguish, He who remains to be the compassionate Friend of sinners, was graciously pleased to cast an eye of tender pity on his mournful condition; to draw near to his afflicted soul: and, by the calming influences of his own blessed Spirit, to bind up his wounds, and bid him live. Under an humble sense of this unmerited mercy and condescen-

he was enabled, in great humility, to cast
lf at the feet of his dear Redeemer, and
ader body, soul, and spirit, into his Divine
; entering into solemn covenant, that if He
l be pleased to grant him an evidence of
n and reconciliation, he would, through His
d assistance, follow Him whithersoever He
l lead. This act of dedication was graciously
ted; and his distressed mind was sweetly
led in the renewal of a humble hope, that
gh the merits and mediation of a crucified
ur, his sins were blotted out as a cloud, and
ansgressions as a thick cloud.

on after this, he was impressed with a belief
e was called upon by his Divine Master, to
re to others the wonderful dealings of the
ghty with his soul, and to publish the glad
s of the Gospel of peace and salvation. But
rful was the prospect of this solemn engage-
, and so deep and abiding the sense of his
unworthiness, that he forbore to enter upon
en after the impression of duty became in-
ably clear. Oftentimes he was ready to
obedience when the call was sounded in his
ual ear; but not cherishing the grain of
faith which accompanied it, the weakness
man nature would get the ascendency; once
rticular, in a small meeting, the impression
would be right for him to speak was so
le, that he put his hand upon his knee to
but giving way to reasoning, he lost strength,
e opening on his mind was soon quite re-
d. Thus he passed on for several years,
olding back from the Lord's service; which

proved the means of retarding him in his heavenly journey, and at times introduced him into much mental suffering.

During this time of trial, he accomplished his marriage with Pharaby Knox, daughter of Thomas Knox, a respectable planter in the neighbourhood, and an approved minister in the religious Society of Friends. Her father had not much earthly treasure to confer upon his daughter, but he had endeavoured to imbue her mind with that which is more valuable than riches, by giving her a religious education, and training her up in the fear of the Lord. Previous to entering into the important engagement of marriage, Richard Jordan and his intended companion were concerned to ask counsel of the Lord; being desirous not to take a step which so intimately affected their present and future happiness, without first obtaining some evidence of Divine approbation.

This was graciously afforded to them; and gratitude for the favour, and comfort and support under many trials, was the consequence of this rich blessing. They commenced the world with few of the conveniences, and none of the luxuries of life; yet they enjoyed, under a homely roof, that peace and contentment, which wealth and luxury cannot bestow. The members of the Society of Friends in the parts where he resided, Richsquare, were not then generally convinced of the injustice of negro slavery; and his father, amongst others, held a considerable number of slaves, a part of whom he offered to convey to his son. Under a conviction of the injustice of holding his fellow men in bondage, Richard Jordan

declined this offer; believing that he was called upon to bear his testimony against the practice.

His refusal, under his straitened circumstances, occasioned surprise, and even made him the subject of ridicule to some of his acquaintances; but this seemed to act only as an additional incitement to industry and frugality, lest he should, by any pecuniary embarrassment, bring reproach upon the cause of Truth. As, however, he steadily attended to this concern respecting the negroes, with great tenderness toward such of his brethren as had not yet been convinced of the enormity of the evil, he was made the happy instrument of enlightening the understandings of many; and soon after, a general emancipation took place amongst Friends.

Notwithstanding Richard Jordan continued to fulfil his social and domestic duties, during all this time, with much propriety, and maintained a consistent and blameless character among men, yet there was, in his own mind, a consciousness that he was found wanting in the sight of Him who searcheth the heart, which at times disquieted his mind, and cast a shade over the enjoyments which his beloved home and family were calculated to impart. This sense of deficiency arose from a continued unwillingness to engage in the awful work of the gospel ministry, the call to which he had long felt, but had resisted, until the impression was almost effaced from his mind.

The sense of his unfaithfulness in this respect often greatly oppressed him, and he began to fear that he should entirely fall from the little good he had *known, and become* a castaway.

Of his feelings at this period of his life he thus writes, "When weighed in the balance, I was found wanting; and was brought to see and fully believe, that notwithstanding God approves of every act of moral righteousness, benevolence, and justice, yet He requires the heart to be devoted to Him; and while this is wanting, our hope of salvation can never be permanent; there is still something wanting that cannot be numbered; the mind is left in unsettlement, and not established on that foundation which is immovable, and against which all storms and tempests beat in vain.

After I had thus struggled and wearied myself for several years, endeavouring still to get along in my own way, until I had well nigh silenced those heavenly calls to revealed duty; a ministering Friend came to our meeting, and was led to minister to my state, (which no mortal knew of by information from man,) in such a manner, that I accepted it as a renewed visitation from that same gracious Father of mercies, who had been so long striving with me. This dear servant, who had left all to follow his blessed Master, was made instrumental to strengthen in me the weak things that remained, so that I was once more enabled to renew my resolutions; and in a short time after this, I was raised upon my feet in a small meeting then held in a Friend's house, near my habitation. I expressed but a very few words, greatly to the surprise of those present, but the peace and sweetness which flowed into my soul after the meeting, was better felt than described: indeed I could not, neither did I wish to describe it."

He was, when he was thus strengthened to devote himself to the service of his Lord, about twenty-five years of age.

Animated by the love of God, and an ardent desire for the everlasting welfare of his fellow-creatures, and believing it required of him to make a religious visit to Friends and others in the northern and eastern states, he submitted this prospect of extensive labour to the consideration of his friends, who signified their unity with him therein, by certificates from the monthly and quarterly meetings. He left home in the Third month, 1797, accompanied by his beloved friend Josiah White, and made a visit to many of the meetings in Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, and some parts of the New England states. Besides attending the meetings of Friends, he appointed some among those not of our religious Society, in all which engagements, the unfailing arm of Divine goodness was mercifully near, enabling him to preach the Gospel of life and salvation with availing energy.

Having passed through many humbling baptisms, in which he had endured great stripping and poverty of spirit, preparatory to further religious service, and having patiently waited the command of Him, in whose hand are the times and seasons; in the Third month, 1799, he imparted to his friends a prospect of duty which had long attended his mind, to visit in the love of Christ, Great Britain, Ireland, and some parts of the continent of Europe. In opening this concern to the several meetings whose concurrence was necessary, Divine goodness attended, contriting

the spirits of many present, and cementing them in the precious feeling of Gospel fellowship.

He was engaged in the prosecution of this concern for several years; and during his extensive and arduous journeys, he was mercifully preserved by Divine interposition, in perils by sea and by land, and among false brethren.

He visited his fellow professors, and held meetings with many of other religious denominations, in England, Scotland, and Ireland. His gospel mission was also extended to parts of Holland, Prussia, Germany and France: in which countries he had many memorable meetings, both with Friends and those who do not profess with us. Although amongst a people whose language he did not understand, yet way was made for him in a remarkable manner. Suitable persons acted as interpreters; and whilst he remained at Pyrmont, (a visit of several weeks,) the meetings were often much crowded by serious persons, not connected with our religious Society, and a door was opened for the preaching of the gospel with authority and power so as to reach to the hearts of his auditors. He says, "Many of these dear people would stand, and look me in the face with tears in their eyes, regretting that they were not able to speak to me, telling my interpreter that the language of their hearts towards me was love, and truly mine often overflowed with love to them."

He spent some weeks in the neighbourhood of Congenies in the South of France, visiting Friends in their meetings and families. Thence he proceeded towards Bordeaux, in order to look for a *passage* to some port in England. This proved

o be a very trying journey, it being between two nd three hundred miles, and he had only the company of a young man who had lately been an officer in the French army, and did not understand a word of English. In his narrative of this journey, he says :—

"Such was again my trying situation; alone, far separated from all my dear friends and connections, and in a great strait to know rightly what to do for the best. Lord, look down upon me in mercy; preserve and support me under these dispensations, and be pleased to show me the way that I should go, for thou knowest me altogether, and my desire to trust in thy eternal Providence! O, withdraw not thy soul-animating presence altogether from me, but preserve me in these proving seasons, and keep me, O my God, in every hour of temptation and trial, that so I may not wound and become a reproach to thy holy cause, where my lot is cast, nor make sorrow and repentance for my own soul, but that through thy holy aid, O my God, I may yet be enabled to sing thy praises on the banks of deliverance, for unto Thee only is praise due, now and for evermore!

"It was nearly two weeks from this time before I could engage a passage to answer my purpose, but at length one offered by a Danish brig, bound for the island of Guernsey, and I concluded to embrace this opportunity, and cast myself entirely on that all-supporting arm of Omnipotence which sustains the earth, and rules the raging sea.

"I may now remark, that although much of the time I have been waiting here has seemed almost like imprisonment, and I have felt at times as if for-

saken both of friends and the world, yet as I ha endeavoured to renew my trust and confidence the eternal Arm, blessed be his ever adorab name, through the renewing of his infinite lo and mercy to my soul, my lonely room, especiall during the latter part of my stay here, has bee made to me as a pleasant museum, wherein have been favoured with precious openings int some of the wonderful works both of nature an of grace, to my own humble rejoicing in the eter nal Providence, and I was made a renewed be liever therein. O, my God, how unsearchable i thy wisdom, how boundless and unfathomable an the riches of thy goodness and mercy: thy way are hid as in the great deep, and past finding out who shall refuse to adore thee, who art the ever lasting Father and God over all? Shall not al nations bow before thee, who hast made both th seas and the dry land, and hast appointed unt them the bounds of their habitations, for the Lor of Hosts remains to be thy name? O, the fall o Adam; and how all his offspring have been an are affected by it! I have been made to see an to believe it; and the means appointed for thei redemption, and how it is to be effected, I hav seen and do most assuredly believe in. O we might the poor man mentioned in the gospel, cr out, "Lord, I believe; help thou mine unbelief. O who can disbelieve in Christ Jesus, the Saviot of the world! in his manhood, sufferings, an death therein! also in his divinity and eterna power; the Redeemer and Saviour, in whom, a testified by the apostle, dwells all the fullness the Godhead bodily. Tremble, O ye Deists b

ore Him, unto whom all judgment is committed, hat all men might honour Him even as the Father is honoured. This is the Stone that was set at nought and rejected by you wise builders, but truly it is elect of God and precious; and by Him all your buildings will be tried, whether you will or not; although you may, in your wisdom, carry your fabric to a prodigious height like Nimrod, yet in the day of his power when he shall come to inspect your work, it shall fare no better than Nimrod's did. O, tremble, lest confusion and everlasting disappointment be your portion!—But O, my God, be thou pleased to strengthen and enable me from time to time, to hold fast even unto the end what thou hast now been pleased to renew in my soul, and given me to believe most firmly. Amen."

Richard Jordan sailed from Bourdeaux on the 13th of Eleventh month, 1801; and, after a very stormy and tedious passage of more than three weeks, reached Dartmouth in a state of great exhaustion and debility. On being safely landed there, after encountering many dangers, he thus commemorates the preservation which he had experienced.

"I was truly glad and thankful in heart, for the merciful deliverance vouchsafed to me from being entombed in the mighty deep, though, blessed be God, in whom I was enabled to put my trust, when the countenances of the mariners wore a dismal aspect, and all hope of being saved was nearly gone, I never quite lost my confidence; no, not for a moment, even in the greatest extremity of danger. At one time in particular, when I verily thought we were going down to the

bottom never more to rise, being so deeply cove ed with the rolling surge that the mighty roarin thereof ceased to sound in our ears, and ther was a profound silence in the ship; even then di my mind feel so calm and quiet, that I could no doubt of being clasped in the arms of everlastin love; and I yielded to his blessed will, saying i secret, Lord, if it be thy blessed will that thi shall be my grave, I yield, if I may but go dow clasped in the arms of thine everlasting love, or i thou art pleased to bring me safe to land again, will surely sing thy praise, I will tell of thy good ness in the congregation of thy people, I wil speak of thy wondrous works."

He returned to America in the year 1803; an reached his own habitation on the 13th of Thir month. On which interesting occasion he says:

"I found my dear wife and family all well, an glad to see and receive me again; and I rejoice to see them, and to find that they had been pre served and abundantly cared for by a kind Provi dence, during my absence.

"I was from home on this journey three years one month, and ten days, in which time I travel led by land and water, about fifteen thousan miles. Thus, O Lord my God, in whom I hav endeavoured to repose my trust, thou hast carrie me through many heights and depths, perils an dangers; yea, perils by sea, perils by land, an perils by false brethren; and through all the didst thou preserve me; when thy billows we over my head, and my heart was ready to m within me, even then didst thou make bare thi arm for my deliverance, and sustainedst me by t

hless goodness, and madest me to see thy lers in the great deep; then thou wast there, guidedst me by the right hand of thy power, I should not be swallowed up by the proud s, when they roared about my head, and tened destruction. Thus thy countless mer- O Lord, have been round about me in all the and thou hast brought me safe back again to dear connexions at home; for all these thy ies, O Lord, I desire to bless and praise thy , which is great and adorable forever. And O Lord, I am not worthy of all these thy ies, yet since thou hast been pleased of thy erited bounty to grant them hitherto, and given me to speak well of thy name in the regations of thy people, even to some of the ns afar off, be pleased to remember, and not ke me, in my future steppings along through emaining part of my pilgrimage here. Pre- me, O my God, and deliver me from all my ies, both within and without, for thou know- hem all, and seest their snares, even before are laid; give me to see, and strength to them all, both on the right hand and on the ven unto the end; so that I may be enabled ng honour and praise unto thy great name gh all the remaining part of my days here, nite with those who, in unceasing anthems, thy everlasting praise beyond the grave. ."

had been apprehensive from the manner ich his mind had been exercised for several past, and more especially since his return Europe, that his future religious labours

would be chiefly in the northern and eastern parts of the American continent, insomuch that he was induced to believe that it was his duty to resign himself to the prospect of removing with his wife to New England.

He accordingly removed to Hartford, New England, within the compass of Nine Partners' Quarterly Meeting, and continued there five years, cultivating a farm, which appeared likely to prove very productive, so that he and his family were comfortably settled. But Richard Jordan's mind became impressed with a belief that, for the promotion of that service in the gospel to which he apprehended himself called, it was his duty again to leave his outward possessions, and to reside at Newton, within the compass of Haddonfield Monthly Meeting, in New Jersey. After being settled there for a few weeks, he thus writes:—

"The good angel, whom we believe to have been with us in all the way, has still hitherto been near, comforting our minds in our lonely habitation, in our solitary walks, and in our religious meetings, enabling me to speak of his goodness among the people, which seems to have endeared many of us one unto another. And now, O Lord, thou hast seen all our temptations, and the anxiety and tribulation of our souls; we are here under an apprehension of its being according to thy requiring, and in thy Divine appointment; O Lord, look down upon us, and be near unto us in all our temptations and besetments, in all our tribulations and distresses, and in all our goings in and out among the people: be pleased to *remember* us, we pray thee, as among the poor and

dependent ones, that have daily need of thy aid: we ask neither worldly riches nor honours; give us, if it be consistent with thy good will and pleasure, food and raiment convenient for us, and be thou, O Lord, our strength in weakness, our riches in poverty, and our present help in every needful time, that so we may be enabled to honour thee in thy blessed cause on earth, and bring praise to thy great name through our lives and in our death, who art God over all, blessed for evermore."

In 1813, he visited the meetings of Friends along the sea coast in New Jersey, the retrospect of which afforded him peace. After this he seldom left home on any long journeys, but frequently attended the neighbouring Quarterly Meetings, and the Meetings for Sufferings in Philadelphia, of which he was a diligent and valuable member.

In 1818 he writes, "Being now in the sixty-third year of my age, my prospects seem much closed, as respects long journeys, feeling an increase of the infirmities attendant on advanced years, though blessed be my gracious Helper, I enjoy a good share of health and strength at present, considering my time of life; yet the prayer of David seems prevalent, 'Cast me not off in the time of old age, forsake me not when my strength faileth.'

"1821. Seventh month. I have now been for most of two years, afflicted with a complaint in my chest, which has rendered me unfit for much service; yet I have been enabled to visit sundry neighbouring Quarterly Meetings, and to attend *our Yearly Meeting*, as also our own Monthly and

Particular Meetings, in which at times living desires are raised, that after the example of good old Simeon, I may be found 'waiting for the consolation of Israel.'

"1823. Eighth month. My mind has long been burdened with hearing assertions made, that every child coming into the world is placed precisely in the same situation as Adam was, when in Paradise, or as he came out of the hands of his Maker, and speaking slightly of the atonement of Christ, bringing down that blessed suffering Saviour and Redeemer of men to the level of other good persons in common. Well would it be for such, in my apprehension, if they would seriously consider the import of a part of the apostle's comment on the law of Moses; viz. 'He that despised Moses's law died without mercy under two or three witnesses; of how much sorer punishment, suppose ye, shall he be thought worthy who hath trodden under foot the Son of God, and hath counted the blood of the covenant wherewith he was sanctified, an unholy thing, and hath done despite unto the Spirit of Grace; for we know Him that hath said, vengeance belongeth unto me, I will recompense, saith the Lord; and again, the Lord shall judge his people; it is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God.'"

In the Third month, 1825, he met with a severe trial in the decease of his beloved wife, who had been an affectionate and sympathising companion during the greater part of half a century. On this affecting bereavement he makes the following instructive remarks.

"*And* now what shall I say more.—The Lord

has been pleased in the inscrutable counsel of his will, to take from me my dear partner, who ended her useful life in this world on the morning of the second of Third month last, almost without sickness or pain, in the seventy-third year of her age; being as well as usual the day before, and engaged in her domestic concerns. I could say much of her virtues, not only as a faithful helpmeet in our outward concerns, but in always giving me up cheerfully to the service of Truth, and sustaining my absence with Christian magnanimity, and sympathy with me in my labours and travels in the cause of truth and righteousness, and a consoling evidence attends her departure, that she has sweetly fallen asleep in Jesus; and therefore though I sorrow, yet not as those who have no hope; for surely I am one in faith with the apostles of our Lord, that 'they that sleep in Jesus, will God bring with him.' And now, O Lord, thou hast taken the mother with the children, and left me behind a little space longer in this state of probation, for causes known only to thyself; for thou art not bound to give account of thy matters to any; it is enough for us to know that thou dost all things right; and wilt do for us more than we can ask or think. But because thou art a God hearing prayer, be pleased O Lord to be near by thy secret power, and keep and preserve me during the short remainder of my time in this world, so that I may be enabled to fight the good fight, and keep the faith of thy beloved Son, Jesus Christ, our Redeemer and Saviour, and so finish my course with joy; for

was nearly accomplished, and several tim
of his decease as being at hand. He
the Yearly Meeting of New York in 1
shortly after, in the Seventh month, was
of the Monthly Meetings in Philadelp
spent some time in visiting his friend
much to the peace of his own mind, re
when about to return home, that if it p
last visit he should be well satisfied with

In the Eighth month he attended the Q
Meeting of Abington, and that of Salem
Woodbury. On his way home from the
mind was much engaged in contempla
present situation of the Society of Fri
menting with much feeling, the deviatic
simplicity and plainness, which were con
in many of the members, the avidity wi
they pursued the pleasures and riche
world, and the apparent want of religious
on their own account, and for the welfa

raised up, as from the stones of the streets, to support the doctrines and testimonies given to Friends to bear. He however expressed, that gloomy as the prospect of a succession of upright standard-bearers seemed, he had faith to believe, that those doctrines and testimonies never would fall to the ground; and although many were predicting that the present commotions within our borders would disorganize the Society, yet this would not be the case, but those who continued to maintain the ancient faith and discipline of Friends, would be preserved a distinct body of Christian professors.

On parting with the friend who accompanied him, he alluded to his late visit to the city of Philadelphia, and after expressing the great peace he felt in recurring to it, observed that it would be his last visit. The friend expressed his earnest desire that the solemn presentiment might not be realised, and remarked, how much he would be missed at the present time of trial; to which Richard Jordan replied, "Yes; but you must part from me at some time, and perhaps it will be as easy now as ever;" repeating the assurance that it would be his last visit. This was on Fifth-day afternoon, the eleventh of Eighth month, and on the following day he was taken sick. After this he attended meetings but a few times, being mostly confined to the house or bed, except occasionally riding out for a change of air and exercise.

His last illness was tedious, continuing for more than two months, and while the gradual decay of his bodily powers was apparent, the

strength and vigour of his mind seemed to rem unimpaired almost to the close.

He did not appear disposed to converse mu on ordinary topics or temporal affairs, but times made many instructive remarks upon re gious subjects. He mourned over the desolati effects of the spirit of unbelief, which, under t plausible but false pretext of exalting the "lig within," was leading many incautious minds int a denial of the saving truths of Christian redem tion, and a disregard of the plain and irrefragab testimonies contained in the sacred volume, d claring, as his full belief, that all those who we really led by the Spirit of Christ, would fe themselves constrained reverently to believe i and to acknowledge all that is recorded in th holy Scriptures, concerning the coming and su ferings, the death and offices, of our Lord an Saviour Jesus Christ, as he appeared in the flesh at Jerusalem.

He several times mentioned his firm convictio at that solemn period, that painful as is the pr sent state of things amongst us, to the true di ciples of the Lamb, it would be made the means purifying the Society from much of its dross; th such as stood faithful in their allegiance to Chris would be deepened by it in the life of religion and some of them would live to see the Societ in a far better state than it now is. He ha seen, he said, that the Lord would take the cau into his own hand, and none should be able hinder Him—that He would choose his own i struments, and those of this society who had be highly favoured, but who had turned their bac

and forsaken Him, would be cast out, and others brought in who would stand for the honour of His great name, and for His cause in the earth.

With much emphasis he said "O! what will those men do that deny the divinity of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ? What refuge will they have at such a time as this, on a sick-bed? Oh, what will become of them!" Once he said, "I would not be in their state for any thing in the world."

He intimated that, during this sickness he had had great opportunity for reflection, both by day and by night, and he had thought much upon the awful state of those people that deny the Lord, and the only hope of salvation—"which, added he, is by the mercy of God, through the merits and grace of our Lord Jesus Christ." Then with much emphasis he exclaimed, "My hope, my only hope for salvation, is in the mercy of God, through the merits and grace of our Lord Jesus Christ." These, or words nearly like them, he repeated several times during the conversation. He commented very instructively on the ground of this his hope, and the great stay and consolation it was to his mind. "Oh," said he, "I would not give this hope in the mercy of God, through Jesus Christ, for the whole world." He then proceeded to relate that during his illness, many Scripture passages, both in the Old and New Testament, had been unfolded to his mind with great clearness and comfort, respecting the plan devised by Divine Love for the restoration of poor fallen man, and the salvation of sinners.

After setting forth the fall of man through the

temptation and subtlety of Satan, and his
above the condition allotted him by his b
Creator, he proceeded to open some of th
sages, beginning with the promise of th
the woman that should bruise the serpen
Genesis, iii. 15,—adducing many other S
testimonies, which show that this seed is
even He who died for our sins on the cr
who is a propitiatory sacrifice for the sin
whole world, an Advocate with the Fat
Mediator between God and man. He
upon what faith in God, and in our L
Saviour Jesus Christ had done in every
tion, and then emphatically said, "Thi
my faith, and I shall die in it as I hav
hoping in God's mercy through our L
Saviour Jesus Christ." He made man
remarks at the same time, that evinced
solicitude on account of the spirit of
which has crept in amongst us, tracing i
to the pride of the human heart.

On Second-day, the eighteenth of the
friend being with him, he made some in
observations on the present situation of t
ety, and with much tenderness of feeling
over the young and inexperienced, w
deluded by the fair pretences of some w
considered leaders of the people, and t
they had been accustomed look up as e
and instructors in the church; whi
were taking advantage of the influen
had obtained, to inculcate pernicious pr
and infuse into their unsuspecting mi
poison of unbelief. For these unwary yo

to the artifices of designing men, he
ed tender commiseration and sympathy.
aid he believed the time was coming, and
was not far distant, when these false
would be fully exposed.
were many, he remarked, who went
e name of Friends, that had never been
d of, nor yielded obedience to, the prin-
d doctrines of the Society, but had made
mpty profession; and it was no marvel
s these were carried off with the unsound
which were now promulgated. He be-
had been permitted, in order to manifest
these:—as a Society we were very im-
d needed much sifting to make us as we
e. But he was firm in the faith that the
doctrines and principles of the Society, as
in the Holy Scriptures, must and would
over all opposition—that all those who
ilding on Jesus Christ, would be preserved
the storms and commotions which now
the Society, and that it would yet arise
ne in more of its ancient beauty, than
ow living had ever seen it; adding, "I
live to see it, but there are some of you
."
pressed much more during the course of
resting conversation, not only manifesting
and confiding state of his mind and his
n faith in the Rock of Ages on which he
lt, but also his full conviction that the
n faith of the Society of Friends would
lly triumph, and that after the necessary
and suffering were endured, to purify it

from such nominal professors as hold the truth in unrighteousness and bring reproach upon the name of Christ by their unholy conduct and anti-Christian opinions, the Society would be enabled to rise superior to its present difficulties, and with renewed brightness hold up the light of a Christian conduct, conversation, and profession to the world. Great was the anxiety he evinced, that the friends of Christ and his holy cause might stand firm in a patient, persevering testimony against every innovation, whether in doctrine or discipline, and by the steadfastness of their faith, the purity of their lives, and the meekness and humility of their spirits, evince that while they dared not strive to carry party views and schemes, they felt themselves constrained, by a sense of religious duty, earnestly to contend for the faith once delivered to the saints.

To a friend who called to see him, he observed, "It is a satisfaction to reflect, that my outward concerns are all settled." After a solemn pause, he added, "I know that I am a poor creature, and have nothing to depend on but the mercy of a gracious God, through Jesus Christ, my Lord: Oh! these poor things that are trying to do away all belief in the authenticity of the Scriptures, and in a Saviour, what will become of them? No other foundation can any man lay than that which is laid." In the conversation with this friend, he observed, that his day's work was accomplished; to another of his friends, that he did not feel as though he had much more to say, but was labouring after true stillness and patience, *to be* gathered to the Source of all good; and

throughout the whole course of his illness, it was obvious that his mind was often engaged in deep, inward, awful retirement, and waiting on the Lord.

The disease gradually made its progress, and though the symptoms attending it were not very alarming, yet he seemed impressed with the belief that he should not survive it. When his friends would express their hopes of his recovery, though he seemed unwilling to give them pain by positively saying he should not, yet his replies generally evinced that he had no prospect of it. Once he said, his friends must exercise a patient hope, he had not seen that he should get well. At times his bodily sufferings were very great, but he was preserved in much patience and resignation to the Lord's will, often ejaculating with earnestness, "O blessed Saviour, O Lord Jesus, help me!" showing that his dependence was placed on the Physician of value.

A few days before his decease, he remarked to a friend who was with him, "the crisis has not been shown me when I shall be taken—but from the way I feel, it seems as if it could not be much longer;"—the friend replying, "then thou dost not think thou wilt recover,"—he answered, "I leave it all to Him who knows how to order all things for the best; I have no desire but that his blessed will may be done."

On Sixth-day night, the thirteenth of Tenth month, he became much worse—his strength was fast failing, and the power of articulation almost gone—and about three o'clock on the following morning, the near approach of death was apparent. He *was in* great suffering for a few hours,

but about ten in the morning, the conflict seemed over, and exhausted nature ready to sink away: he said nothing during this time, except ejaculating with uplifted hands, "O Lord!" which were his last words. He breathed shorter and shorter, until about a quarter after eleven, when his purified spirit quietly departed to the mansions of eternal glory.

His remains were interred in Friends' burial ground, at Newton, on Second-day, the sixteenth of Tenth month, 1826, after which a large and solemn meeting was held.

The following account exhibits a striking evidence that a life of moral rectitude, and abstinence from grosser crimes, however essential it may be as one portion of our indispensable obligation in order to find acceptance in the Divine sight, is not a passport to eternal happiness; but that, to obtain an admission within the pearl gates, we must come to the feet of the blessed Jesus; and experience, through the efficacy of His atoning blood, our sins to be blotted out; and that great change to be wrought in us, by the power of the Holy Spirit, described by our Lord, when He declared to a ruler in Israel, "Verily, verily, I say unto thee, except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God." John iii. 3.

ANDREW UNDERHILL, the subject of this Memoir, resided for the last three or four years of *his life* in the city of Richmond, Va., in America;

being there engaged in mercantile business. He was of a delicate constitution, and the heat of that southern climate proving very injurious to him, he was mostly obliged to spend the summer months at a distance, in pursuit of health.

Notwithstanding this precaution, he suffered severely from repeated attacks of bilious fever; and during these seasons, the separation from home, and all its comforts and endearments, was most sensibly felt.

In the Fifth month of 1822, he was again attacked with this alarming disease; and from the effects of that illness, we believe he never entirely recovered. Symptoms of pulmonary disease ensued, and he returned home to his father's house in Philadelphia, about the 1st of the Eighth month; but, unwilling to subject himself to a tedious confinement while it could be avoided, he resolved to visit Saratoga springs, in the hope that their healing virtues might restore health to his enfeebled frame. But in this, disappointment was also his portion; and when he returned to his friends, after an absence of nearly four weeks, it was but too evident that the waters and the journey had proved alike unavailing. His physician candidly told him his disease was on the lungs. This information, though not altogether unexpected, was a stroke to his feelings; and from this time, his hopes of recovery were never sanguine. To his mother, who at this juncture was absent from the city, he writes thus: "I now begin to be apprehensive of a tedious confinement. If it is to be so, the first wish of my heart is, that I may be *favoured to wait in* perfect resignation for the

issue; and that my kind and dear friends, resting under the full conviction that whatever does happen will be for the best, will not give themselves unnecessary anxiety on my account."

From the first of his confinement to the house, it was evident, from the course of his reading, and the whole tenor of his deportment, that his mind was deeply impressed with a sense of the awfulness of his situation; and that he was labouring after a more perfect knowledge of the things that make for peace, and things that accompany salvation.

About this time, a friend kindly put into his hand "A Brief Memoir of the Life of Dr. Bateman," a little book that we believe was singularly blessed to him; opening to the view of his conflicted mind, a comforting prospect of the mercy and condescending goodness of his Redeemer; upon whom he seemed, in child-like simplicity, to cast all his care: and as his strength diminished, his faith increased; and a consoling hope at length was afforded, that the resignation of his will was accepted, his transgressions blotted out, and his name recorded in the book of life.

His decline was rapid; but he continued to come down stairs till the close of the year. On new-year's day he kept his chamber, and was extremely weak and languid; but read at intervals in the New Testament, and one or two other religious books that he had placed beside him. He was, at this time, evidently passing through much conflict; and his mother being deeply affected by it, with great tenderness, ventured to inquire a

little into the state of his mind. He answered in a sweet and humble manner, "I think I feel nothing in my way; and if my sufferings do but help me to obtain Divine acceptance, it is all I can ask; I shall account them as nothing."

She was strengthened to encourage him to keep close to that exercise; and expressed her confidence that an evidence of acceptance would be mercifully granted.

First mo. 2nd, 1823. Increasing in weakness, he observed to his mother, that the disease was fast approaching to a crisis. His father coming into his chamber, and inquiring how he felt, he answered, "Extremely weak. I believe I have nothing to do but acquaint myself with that which is promised to all that believe."

On the evening of the 8th he inquired of the surrounding family circle, if they had read what Adams says of the Socinians. The book was brought, and his father read the tenets of the Socinians and Unitarians. Upon which he remarked, "It won't do—that doctrine will not stand;" and after a pause, added, "There is no other name given under heaven among men, whereby we can be saved, but the Name of Jesus."

At another time, when some allusion had been made to such principles, he said with much feeling, "As I was reflecting the other night upon my own situation, and almost overwhelmed with a sense of my sins, my mind became suddenly illuminated to perceive, that though they were as the scarlet dye, a Saviour's blood could wash me white as wool. The distress I had felt was re-

moved; and a sweetness left that I had never before experienced."

Several of the family sitting with him, and being engaged in sweet and serious conversation, it was remarked, it would be a satisfaction to know whether we should be permitted to recognise each other in heaven. He answered, "The recognition of our friends is of small importance compared with an entrance there—that is not worth a thought."

His mother observed: "The Scriptures assure us, that 'eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive, the good things that are laid up in store for those that love and fear God.'"

He repeated: "Ah! to obtain an admittance there, is the all-important point; and that we may all do it, I have not the shadow of doubt, by the entire submission of our wills to the Divine will."

Some days afterwards, he referred to the passage of Scripture which his mother had repeated; it was found and read, and was one on which he seemed to dwell with peculiar pleasure. The Scriptures had, indeed, become his delight, particularly the New Testament, which he kept constantly by his side.

First mo. 11th. A female friend who had often visited him, called this evening, and delivered a message of love from her sister. He thanked her, and added, "As she has been so kind as to express an interest for me, tell her that though I am gradually weakening, my mind is all calmness; and I am favoured to experience perfect resignation to the approaching event;—yes!" he

repeated with emphasis, "perfect resignation!" And after a pause, he added in a low voice: "Sarah! the goodness of God is wonderful! wonderful indeed! for though my sins were as scarlet, I have been favoured to experience that they are all forgiven; and that saving faith has been given me, by which I have an assurance that through the merits of the Son, I shall find acceptance with the Father."

One day, when he was much oppressed, one of his sisters asked him which was the hardest to bear—this oppression, or severe pain. He answered, "O, I never think of that; I early ascertained that it was my duty to bear what is sent me, and bless the Hand that gives it."

At another time he said, "It is hard always to be patient and not to wish to be released;" or something to that effect—and then added, "I have not once dared to pray either for life or death."

One evening, his sister observed, she would willingly bear a part of his sufferings. He replied, "It would not do; we must all settle our own accounts—'tis necessary; and not only necessary, but the best thing that could happen."

One morning he was very languid, and after walking a few times over the floor, reseating himself in the easy chair, saying, "It is the Christian's privilege to die. I can set my seal to that."

In the afternoon, two young friends who had come from New York to visit him, spent several hours with him, listening with affectionate attention to his every word. At parting, he discovered *much emotion; and* when his mother returned

to the chamber, after waiting on them down stairs, he said, "I hope thou told those young men their visit was acceptable to thee, for it has been very pleasant and grateful to me;" adding, "They have taken a great deal of pains to come and see me; I don't know whether they have gained any instruction."

His mother replied, she hoped he had been strengthened to tell them what his views of life were now.

"I had to tell them," said he, "to fear God and keep his commandments."

14th. A day of great weakness.—He was visited towards evening by the female friend before alluded to, to whom he expressed himself thus: "The loss of my voice is a great privation:—my heart seems so filled with the love of my Redeemer, I desire to sound forth his praises; but I have not the power."

On the evening of the 15th, several of the family having, as usual, collected in the chamber of the precious invalid, he inquired how long he had kept his chamber; and being told two weeks, he said with much emotion, "I may truly say, the goodness of God to my soul has been wonderful! that with so little suffering, I should have to believe that my sins will be forgiven, by simply coming to the feet of the Saviour. I have indeed some sinking moments, from a fear that I may be deceived; and yet the language was plain, 'Thy faith hath made thee whole;' and I have no doubt that I shall be admitted into the palace of the King of kings."

Hearing at this juncture, that a friend whom

he valued much, and whose company and sympathy had often been consoling and strengthening to his mind, had called to ask after him, he immediately desired he might be invited up; and, to his inquiries relative to his health, he answered: "Weak in body, but very comfortable in mind. I was just saying, that the goodness of God to my soul was so great, that I am almost tempted to think myself under a delusion; that my sins, which were as scarlet, should be forgiven with so little suffering—merely by being brought to the foot of the cross. Yet the manifestation has been very clear, 'Thy faith hath made thee whole.'"

A solemn pause ensued.—The friend presently withdrew.—The weeping circle continued to sit in silence; and the dear sufferer soon after added, "When you come to lie on a sick-bed, and look at eternity and then at the world, it will sink into utter insignificance. I am astonished now, that any one can be willing to live here, without an assurance that they are so living as to obtain Divine acceptance; when they know not the hour they will be called upon to give an account of their stewardship. I have been plucked as a brand from the burning. There is no cause for sorrow and grief, but of rejoicing that my small portion of suffering will work out for me such an exceeding and eternal weight of glory. I have had such an ecstatic view of the glory of the heavenly host, that the idea of being permitted to join such a company, overwhelmed me with intensity of feeling; and in a little time—*a few years—I doubt* not we shall meet again, a

family of love, to join in singing praises to the Most High God."

This was indeed a solemn season; and under an humbling sense of Divine goodness, his mother revived the passage, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven;" adding, "This was the language of the Master formerly, and it remains for our encouragement; and since I have found, my dear child, that thou wast willing to come in child-like simplicity, and lay open thy heart to Him who seeth in secret, I have had no fear; but so full an assurance that thou wouldst be accepted, that I have been at times enabled to say, 'The bitterness of death is past.'"

He seemed overcome with his emotions, and reclining back in his chair, one of his sisters advanced towards him; and he feebly uttered, "I thank thee, O Father! for this evidence that my prayer was heard;"—or nearly these words.

In the evening of the succeeding day, he received a visit from a friend, to whom he observed, "My weakness is so great, that it seems at times to absorb all the faculties of my mind; yet I am generally favoured to experience much calmness, and a blessed assurance that, through the mercy of my Redeemer, I shall be accepted." After a pause, he added, "Though sometimes cast down and depressed, I trust I am not forsaken."

The friend replied, "No! my brother, thou art not forsaken. I think I never had a clearer evidence of any thing, than that there is laid up *for thee* a crown of righteousness."

On another occasion he remarked to his mother, "When we look at this scene of care and disappointment, and trial; and from the little insight I have had into another, know it is one of exquisite joy, that none can conceive who are not, in measure, partakers of the heavenly nature; I wonder such an one as I can ever expect to obtain it." Then after a pause he added, in an animated manner, "But I know that my Redeemer liveth; and he hath said, 'He that believeth in Me, shall never die.' I know that He can prepare me to join the general assembly and spirits of just men made perfect, in worshipping Father, Son, and Holy Spirit."

At another time he broke forth in this manner: "I pray thee, O Father! give me strength, before I go home, to tell of thy goodness:" and soon after, as his mother was attempting to make a little change in the position of his head, he looked at her expressively, and said, "I am plucked as a brand from the burning."

His mother, much affected, replied, "I have often been made thankful, my dear Andrew, in believing that, notwithstanding thy exposed situation, thou hast been preserved in a good degree of innocency."

"Ah, my dear mother!" he returned, "and yet, living as I did live, I might have been lost forever."

In the twilight of the evening, as one of his aunts was wiping the drops from his face, he said, "It runs a stream." Then pausing a moment, and raising his eyes, he said, "Gracious

Father! I thank thee that the conflict is so nearly over as I think it is."

His father, mother, and two of his sisters sitting by him, after a short pause, he said in a solemn manner, "The approach of death is always awful; but to one who is looking for it from hour to hour, it is peculiarly awful. Death, as to me, has been robbed of his victory, through the cleansing blood of the holy Jesus; who, if we are willing to submit to his dispensations, and obey the dictates of the Light, will bring us to the Father, where we shall be received into the palace of the King of kings, and obtain a reward far beyond what we can possibly conceive."

Then, after a short pause, he added, "I trust and believe, we shall all meet again a family of love." He then broke forth in fervent supplication: "I pray thee, O Father! to shower down thy love upon every member of this family. O Lord! extend the arm of Thy protection to the heads thereof—enable them still to extend their parental care to their children, as they have hitherto most faithfully done. May those that are left be a support to them in their declining years; may they follow them in the way of holiness; and be an honour to them, and be useful in the church; and finally be received into thy glorious rest."

After this, he slept several hours, but seemed disturbed with painful dreams, under the impression of which he exclaimed, "I should have sunk to the ground, but for thy consoling love." His respiration continued extremely difficult and distressing; but he took a little nourishment

nd again sunk into a disturbed sleep; from which he seemed soon to awake, and was heard o say, "It has helped to work out for me an eternal weight of glory;" and presently, as if filled with a sense of Divine goodness and mercy, "I could pour forth thy praises without ceasing, if I had the power."

Several of the family sitting beside him, watching in tearful silence for him to awake to more acute perception, about five o'clock he said in a deliberate manner, with a voice as strong and distinct as he had spoken for days past, "I feel that I am under His peculiar care."

These consoling words sunk like balm into their afflicted hearts, and for some time perfect silence reigned. His mother then offered him some drink, of which he took several spoonsfull, swallowing without difficulty; and shortly after was heard to repeat part of the text, "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard."

His respiration appeared to grow more and more easy. His mother observed a momentary intermission; and, presently after, a sigh so soft as scarcely to be perceived, excited her apprehension. She requested his father and sisters might be called; but before they were all collected, the purified spirit had quietly passed away. Not a feature was discomposed—but he appeared to have fallen into a sweet sleep.

He died on the eighteenth of the First month, 1823, in the twenty-sixth year of his age.

The subject of the following memoir, ANNE HARFORD LURY, was the daughter of John and Sarah Lury of Bristol, and was born on the 23d of the First month, 1796.

She was of a retiring disposition, but possessed a kind and affectionate heart. A tenderness of conscience and scrupulous adherence to truth, marked her character in very early life. A few pieces which she then wrote, show the thoughtful habit of her mind, and induce the belief that even in childhood, she was frequently engaged in self-examination.

About the close of the year 1808 she lost her dear father, an event which appears to have made a deep and lasting impression on her mind. In one of her memoranda, dated in the year 1811, she mentions his decease; accompanied with a desire to meet on that angelic shore, where, in his Saviour's presence, she believed him to be partaking of unmixed joy. At this time she appeared to be often engaged in religious meditation, in watching against the assaults of the enemy of her soul, and in seeking for ability to live in the fear of the Lord.

In the year 1812, it pleased Divine Providence to visit her with a fever; during the course of this illness, she passed through some mental exercise, which tended to bring her increasingly under the power of Redeeming Love. From this period it became more evident to those around her, that her thoughts were frequently abstracted from terrestrial objects and selfish considerations, *and* fixed on Him whom to know is life eternal;

and that He was gradually drawing her nearer to himself.

In 1816 her sister Maria was taken off by consumption, when about fourteen years of age. In a letter to a friend after this afflicting event, she mentioned that she found she must not dare to grieve, for it was the Lord's will; and she believed it was designed as a signal mercy to herself. In another letter she says, "My feelings and affections appeared to be superior to natural ties, and my heart seemed fixed on heaven, resolved on dedication. I felt death awful; I thought I might be the next; that this might only be the prelude to my own; I cannot give thee an idea how I felt at the interment; exquisite natural feeling, refined or checked by the command, 'Be still.' We had a very impressive opportunity. Nearly all the young Friends in Bristol attended, and I think every heart must have felt the occasion."

From this time the health of Anne H. Lury became impaired, and she was much incapacitated for exertion, being frequently confined as an invalid. It is a pleasing and consoling reflection, that during the whole course of her illness, the early impressions of religious feeling were gradually deepening, and the preparation for that awful change which a few short years were to produce, was proceeding in her heart. In some memoranda made in the latter end of 1816, she says, in speaking of true religion:—

"I understand it to be a faithful and willing following of our Lord and Saviour. I do believe that every sincere heart will be shown its respective *line of duty*. My duty, I feel persuaded, is

to be still and quietly wait for the salvation of the Lord. I do not entertain this opinion of duty from education or from prejudice; but I feel it to be the will of God revealed in the secret of my soul. When blessed with this *silence of all flesh*, when self is laid in the deepest abasement, and I know no will of my own, no secret aspiration or desire but what the Divine influence immediately inspires, then and then only, do I feel perfect peace, and a blessed foretaste of the saints' rest.

"I think it very dangerous for a tender mind to be searching different doctrines and controversies. I find that the enemy is sometimes endeavouring to stagger my faith, and on these points I have so great a disposition to reason, that I am afraid to take up a book of the kind. I do not at all approve of reading the sentiments of any particular sect and resting there; it is running without our Guide."

After alluding to the baptism of the Spirit as the only saving baptism, and expressing her belief that those whose minds are enlightened would feast largely in stillness on the saints' communion, she adds, "they would need no outward ceremony, they would know that they might obtain redemption and remission of sins, and acceptance with God the Father, through the merits and intercession of his Son Christ Jesus, the Saviour of the whole world, who gave himself for us, and died on the cross that we might obtain salvation. 'Come unto me all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest,' said Christ to the multitude. 'Take my yoke upon you and learn of *me*, for I am meek and lowly in heart, and ye

shall find rest unto your souls: for my yoke is easy and my burden is light.'"

In a memorandum dated Second month, 1817, she says:

"I have often felt anxious to know what is real religion, and have entreated my heavenly Guide to lead me into it, however painful a surrender of heart and life may be, for I find that without it, there is no true and lasting peace to be found here, and no preparation for the enjoyment of the Divine presence in a state of perfect holiness hereafter.

"I have at different times, been desirous to know whether that profession in which I have been educated is the right one for me to retain, or whether any other form of worship will be more acceptable to God from me. I believe my secret prayers were accepted by Him who knew the sincerity in which they were addressed. After waiting to be instructed, my desires are, at length, fully answered; *mine* must be a religion of stillness and total *resignation* of self; that whether the feeling of devotion excited be that of prayer, praise, gratitude or adoration, I must be immediately influenced by the Spirit of Christ, before I can feel union and communion with my heavenly Father; which, whether words are used or not, alone constitutes the *essence of worship.* I feel convinced, whatever the outward form of worship may be, the only true and acceptable offering is a *sacrifice of the heart;* and the more I feel of a devotional spirit, the more I am led *to be still,* and not to look for instrumental aid; for I feel that Christ, the inward Teacher and Comforter, is all-

sufficient, and that he is waiting t
good."

The disposition of this dear young F
so retired, that little was known of the s
mind; though enough remains of her m
to show that mental conflicts and discou
at times attended her for the trial of he
Him, whom she was ultimately enable
rely on as her stay and support, her
and Redeemer, her only "Hope of glo

In the year 1820, the complaint fr
she was suffering, advanced so greatly,
of her eventual recovery was no longer
During this time she felt much consola
religious meditation; and she manifeste
that those around her might be brought
iously to consider their eternal interests
casionally disclosed her views of the va
sublunary things, and the incomparable i
of those which were to endure through a
pressing her friends to use all diligenc
their calling and election sure.

On the 9th of the Eighth month, 182(
"Mother, I wish to explain more fully n
to thee the other day, respecting the st
mind. About two weeks ago I felt
extremely ill and declining, that I appr
might not be afforded much more tim
queried with myself, 'Am I in a fit sta
perfect purity?' I felt uncomfortable,
made sensible of my extreme mental
No human help was likely to avail me,
of my own were at all availing. After
I was made sensible that if I placed m
on the Redeemer, all would be well. T

'Look unto me and be ye saved,' came forcibly into my mind.

"Since that time I have been so happy, no one can tell or even think; I want no outward sacrament; at one time I thought there was a need of it. I have found great comfort in reading the Scriptures to myself; many times I have not been in a fit state to receive good, at others, when I have been uncomfortable or under discouragement, some beautiful passages have been presented, which were very consoling, such as 'The Lord is my Shepherd, I shall not want; he maketh me to lie down in green pastures, he leadeth me beside the still waters.' 'I will never leave thee nor forsake thee.'"

About a week afterwards, writing to a friend, she says, "I hang almost between time and eternity; every thing seems for the latter, but I know God is all-powerful, and may be pleased to restore me. I do not see the end fully, but I rely on Him. My anticipations of approaching beatitude are sweet and frequent, and more calm, more bright, than I can express.

"In this awful moment, in past sickness, in comparative health, I have been taught that God is the best, the only safe Guide. To be a child of His, we must give up to do his will, at least to strive to do it, without reserve."

The awful change from time to eternity, anticipated in the above letter, was yet distant about two months; it occurred on the 28th of the Tenth month, 1820. On the day preceding, observing her sister, she said, "Sarah love, dear Sarah, I cannot enough impress on your minds the vanity

and folly of the world;" and repeated something to the same effect, when her younger sisters came into the room. During the few previous weeks she often spoke of the blissful state that awaited her; and to one of her aunts, she observed, "Floods of bliss were in store for her." But it was not till the night previous to her death, that she felt at liberty to express her feelings: she then aroused in an unusual manner, describing with animation, how happy and delightful her prospects were, and her gratitude to her Redeemer for having thus early prepared her. "I impute," said she, "nothing to the creature, I impute all to the Creator; I place all my hope of mercy in the merits of our Saviour, in faith in his birth, his miracles, his death, his resurrection and ascension, his mediation and redemption." Almost in an ecstasy of pleasure, she said, "My prospects are bright, very bright; you may try to imagine, but you can have no conception of my delight."

After having spoken for some time, she took an affectionate leave of several of her relatives individually. She requested to have the chapter of the Revelations read, containing the words, "What are these which are arrayed in white robes, and whence come they?" While the chapter was sought for, she fell asleep; in which state she continued several hours, and at length without again speaking, quietly breathed her last.

Although "Honourable age is not that which ndeth in length of time, nor that which is mea- ed by number of years," yet "The hoary head crown of glory if it be found in the way of right- sness," and there is something peculiarly encou- ging in the contemplation of the lives of such, throughout a very lengthened course, have n enabled, by the effectual working of Divine wer, to run with patience the race set before m, and to hold out to the end in well-doing.

Of this we have an instructive and animating stance in DAVID SUTTON of Newcastle-on-Tyne, o, from youth to the advanced age of 94, was abled to walk in the fear of the Lord, to grow religious experience, and in favour with his thren in Christian fellowship.

He was born at Scotby near Carlisle, and resi- d with his parents until he was about twenty- e years of age; when he removed to Newcastle improvement in the line of his business, that a house carpenter; where he continued for a w months. During this period he became ac- inted with Rebecca Moor; to whom, a few years erwards, he was united in marriage, and finally tled in Newcastle. In the latter years of his life, was sometimes led to admire the wisdom and odness of Divine Providence, by whose interpo- tion and guidance he believed he had been led this conclusion. It may be said of him, that ving sought the Lord as his morning Light, he und Him to be a sure Guide, Director and Deli- rer, in his varied trials and difficulties; and in declining years, He was often the joyful theme his evening song. When he left the parental

roof for Newcastle, his father accompanied him on foot a few miles. When they parted David became very thoughtful: and proceeding a little onward, he stopped by the way side, where he was led to supplicate the Lord, like the patriarch of old; beseeching that He would be with him whither he was going. His petition was graciously answered, the Divine blessing evidently attended him, and he became a valuable member of our religious Society. In 1773, he was appointed by the monthly meeting to the stations of overseer and elder; which important offices he continued usefully to fill, during the long period of fifty-six years: performing services incumbent upon those who occupy such stations, until within the last month of his life; being favoured to retain his mental faculties, as well as his spiritual perception, with extraordinary strength and clearness.

He was twice married. On occasion of the death of his first wife, he thus expresses his feelings: "I desire to be centred in resignation to the Divine will, being well satisfied that our loss is her eternal gain;—that she mingles with kindred spirits; the spirits of just men, made perfect through the blood of the Lamb;—and unites in singing her Creator and Redeemer's praise. The earnest prayer of my mind is, that this deep affliction may be sanctified to me; that I may be enabled to live the few succeeding days which may be allotted me, so as to bring no stain upon the memory of the deceased, or reproach upon my profession; but that I may be favoured to lay *down* my head in peace, as she hath done."

He gave up business about thirty-two years before his decease; but he was careful to guard against contracting a habit of inactivity and indolence, which in some cases creeps upon those who are similarly circumstanced. He spent much of his time in the exercise of gardening, which he believed contributed to the preservation of his mental as well as bodily vigour, and was almost daily engaged in kind and fatherly visits to his relations and friends; many of whom were often edified and instructed by his counsel and example.

He was diligent in his attendance of our religious meetings for worship and discipline. In the maintenance of our discipline he was very useful; knowing its value well: and being of a weighty, discerning spirit, he was a firm and upright pillar in the church. When required to deal with delinquents, the meekness, tenderness, and long-suffering which he evinced, united to much firmness and decision in support of our Christian testimonies, gained him the esteem and affection of many of those, who found the narrow path which he recommended, too strait for themselves to walk in.

It was his frequent practice, on the approach of times of more than ordinary public excitement and temptation, to give an affectionate caution to his young Friends, to beware of being drawn aside from the paths of virtue, by giving way to the desire after vain sports or other improper indulgences. This he occasionally did at the close of a meeting for worship; and sometimes, in the fervency of his spirit, he would express something of a more solemn nature. As an evidence

of his pious zeal, evinced in this way, it may be mentioned, that in the summer of 1827, when in the ninety-first year of his age, he rose near the close of a forenoon meeting, and expressed himself to the following import, viz. "The fathers, where are they? the prophets, do they live forever? The answer is, no! Man that is born of a woman is of few days and full of trouble. He cometh forth as a flower, and is cut down: he fleeth also as a shadow, and continueth not; but the living eternal Word of God endureth forever. We have often heard this Word powerfully preached among us, by the ministry of the Gospel. Let me entreat all, especially our dear young friends, to take diligent heed to this Eternal Word. It will guide you safely through life, and be your comfort in death: but if you neglect such great salvation, great will be your condemnation."

Although our endeared Friend was favoured to attain to so great an age, he was not exempt from occasional illness; and suffered from a tendency to dropsy in his legs, for the last forty years. About two years before his death, he was confined by illness to the house for several months; and on this occasion, had an apprehension that his dissolution was drawing near. The precious and heavenly sweetness that clothed his spirit and seasoned his conversation, was instructive and edifying. He was enabled to confide in the mercy, and to taste the loving-kindness of his gracious God and Saviour; and frequently was led to speak well of his name. From this illness he recovered, and was again permitted to join the assemblies of *his* brethren for Divine worship; and was enabled

sit a monthly meeting till within a few weeks his death, and to travel eight miles from home a similar occasion, only a few months previous.

In his last illness, he was confined to his house or about five weeks; and though at times his sufferings were great, through oppression in his breathing, yet he was serene and peaceful, and at times cheerful, though quite sensible that his end was approaching: his countenance beaming with love upon all around him. About nine hours before his decease, he requested that the 53rd chapter of Isaiah might be read to him; evincing his firm reliance on the benefits of the Propitiatory Sacrifice of Christ; though he was then too weak for much expression. A while after, saying that he should soon be released, he fell into a gentle sleep and breathed his last; his purified spirit taking its flight in the most peaceful manner, forever to dwell, we reverently trust, in the presence of his Lord and Saviour.

"Let the elders who rule well be accounted worthy of double honour;" and we can in no way so truly honour their memory, as by cleaving to that faith, confiding in that power, and yielding to the influence of that grace, by which they thus obtained a good report; and through faith and patience inherit the promises.

Dorcas Brown was the second wife of Richard Marks Brown, of Luton in Bedfordshire. They were united in the year 1812, when the maternal care of three children by a former connection, de-

volved upon her. She was naturally of a diffident turn of mind, and very unassuming in her religious character; but she appears to have been diligent in her pursuit of the one thing needful, and exemplary in the performance of her duties to others; so that in the hour of sickness and death, she was favoured with the consoling presence of Him whom she had humbly endeavoured to serve.

She was much endeared to her children by her kind and affectionate behaviour, scrupulously endeavouring to make no distinction between her own, six in number, and the elder branches of the family; except by giving the preferenee to the latter.

She was a diligent attender of meetings for worship and discipline, not only on the first, but on other days of the week; and for the accomplishment of this latter object, she had frequently to press through a crowd of outward concerns; but there is cause to believe these sacrifices proved the means of her advancement in the way of holiness. It may truly be said of her, that "she was ready to do good, and willing to distribute;" the poor found in her a kind and sympathising friend; and she often privately administered to their wants, and freely gave up a portion of her time from her numerous family engagements, to unite in services of a charitable and benevolent kind.

During an illness of nearly seven weeks, she was favoured with a remarkable degree of tranquillity and resignation of mind; and evinced the liveliness of her faith and hope by the following expressions.

On Third-day morning, the 27th of First month, after a night of great quietude, she inquired the opinion of her medical attendant, saying: "Thou need not be afraid to tell me; I feel no alarm." In the evening, her mind appeared largely to partake of Divine consolation and refreshment; in the experience of which, she said: "I feel the love of my Heavenly Father flow in a manner that I cannot express: it appears marvellous that one so unworthy should be thus favoured. I feel an assurance beyond a doubt, that if I am removed all will be well, and an admittance granted into the kingdom of rest and peace. I could not have expressed this a few days ago; for though I hoped I felt resigned, I had not that evidence of which I am now a partaker. Blessed be the Almighty! He has supported me in a wonderful manner; and I believe He will enable me to keep hold of faith and patience to the end; though it may be, that after this season of altogether unmerited favour, I may again be tried with the buffetings of the enemy; but surely after what I have experienced, I cannot let go my confidence."

She spoke with much affection of her husband and family, saying: "She was made willing to leave them; though it was wisely hidden from her, whether she should recover or not. The issue was in His hands who doeth all things well."

At several times she gave impressive counsel to her children, most affectionately exhorting the eldest to seek for best wisdom and direction, that she might be strengthened in the performance of the duties likely to devolve upon her. After this she *said to her sister*: "Dear sister! I cannot

express what I have felt this day of my Heavenly Father's love. Magnified and adored be his holy name! I cannot speak enough of his goodness. May all that is within me bless and praise him, for what he hath done for me. I scarcely believed it possible for any one to feel that sweet assurance, that I have been favoured with. There is nothing in the way; every thing is removed; and a certain evidence granted, that a glorious mansion is prepared for me, when this earthly tabernacle is dissolved. I cannot speak enough of his goodness, and unspeakable loving-kindness! 'Bless the Lord, O my soul! and all that is within me, bless his holy name!' It is out of my power to give utterance to one half of what I feel, of the goodness of my blessed Saviour; nor did I think it possible for such a poor, unworthy creature to be so regarded; that there is no room for any one to be discouraged; but as they put their whole trust in Him, He will be near unto all as He has been unto me; and will give them that peace which the world can neither give nor take away." She also said: "It was no wonder if dignified servants who had long been devoted to their Master's service, should have triumphantly to rejoice at the solemn close; but for her, who had done nothing, and was so totally unworthy, to feel such an extension of Divine regard, was marvellous indeed!"

She took leave of her husband and children with entire composure; giving the latter much instruction and advice, in a remarkably weighty manner.

In the night she seemed filled with joy, and

said: "She had nothing to do but to wait the Lord's time; no cloud in the way. No! I am assured that if I am taken this night, I shall be unspeakably happy."

At another time she thus prayed: "Now Lord, if it be thy blessed will, take me to thyself. Thy servant is ready; there does not appear any thing to keep me; nothing to say or do that I know of; yet if thou shouldst see meet to continue me a while longer, grant me patience to wait thy time, until thou art pleased to say, 'It is enough.' O! then stretch forth thine arms, and receive me to a mansion of glory." Then she said, "I have been a very sinful creature; but my heavenly Father has been so good and gracious, that my sins have been made white as snow. He has cast them all behind his back; so that none need to be discouraged; for he can do for them as he hath done for me. I cannot speak enough of his goodness. I know not how this illness may terminate; but if it be his blessed will, I had rather go; there is nothing in the way. But if he should continue me a while longer, I hope to be resigned; not knowing what further He may have for me to do; but may I never forget his unspeakable loving-kindness as long as I have breath.

At another time: "O this nice soft bed! delightfully easy it is!

> 'Jesus can make a dying bed,
> As soft as downy pillows are:'"

frequently saying those lines were verified in her experience.

Fourth-day morning, the 28th. Her mind continued in a very favoured state; but her bodily strength appearing to be rapidly on the decline; she was advised to keep as still as he could: on which she said: "I want to tell my dear friends how much has been effected for me,—the work is great, but it has been made easy beyond what I could have conceived,—that they may place their trust in the same Divine power." To her medical attendant, she then said: "I hope thou wilt be brought to this experience."

At another opportunity she desired her husband not to grieve, but give her up freely, believing there never would be a time when she should be better prepared; saying it was awful for her to look at returning to the world again, knowing the many snares and temptations that awaited us; adding: "Death has no terrors, nor will the grave have any victory." She also repeated these lines:

"God moves in amysterious way,
His wonders to perform:
He plants his footsteps in the sea,
And rides upon the storm."

On Fifth-day, the 29th, she again expressed the peacefulness of her feelings and the sense of her own nnworthiness, adding: "'For all I bless Thee; most for the severe.' I have had many stripping seasons, have passed through many fears and doubts, before I attained to this confidence, this perfect confidence. I now feel, that I shall be favoured with an admittance within the pearl *gates*; and if I may but be a doorkeeper in the

house of my God, it is all I desire. The prospect of again meeting my near and dear connexions, in an endless eternity, is a glorious prospect. I could not express these things of myself. I have nothing of my own. I have frequently sat in meetings under such poverty of spirit, as to be ready to believe I was a hindrance to others receiving good; yet I have at times felt desires, though in much weakness, that myself and my dear husband might be preserved in sincerity and uprightness of heart, and be examples of true simplicity; though I am sensible I have fallen short therein." She then expressed her desires for her family, particularly that they might experience a growth in that which was good, be preserved in true simplicity, and in love and harmony with each other, saying: "She believed her illness was permitted, not only for her own refinement, but that it was particularly designed for the instruction and benefit of some of her family."

She also remarked, that on a retrospection of her past life, she could see cause gratefully to acknowledge many remarkable instances of the superintending power and goodness of her Heavenly Father; and she had felt a strong desire, that whatever bodily affliction might be permitted to attend her, she might be favoured to have her faculties clear; which petition was mercifully granted to her throughout her illness.

For several succeeding days, she expressed but little; but a sweet serenity appeared to attend her, and her lips were several times seen to move, as if engaged in supplication. One of the children *going to her* bed-side, just before he went

to meeting, she reminded him that he was going to wait upon the Lord; and that he must endeavour to get into a right frame of mind to worship Him.

To another she recommended self-examination, expressing her hope that she would every night, on going to bed, consider how she had spent the day, and if she had said or done any thing amiss, pray for forgiveness; also that she would pay attention to what she read in the Bible; and when she did not understand the meaning, pray that her Heavenly Father would be pleased to reveal to her understanding what was needful for her to know; she would then find much comfort in reading the Scriptures as she passed through life.

She presented each of her children with a Bible, accompanying the present with suitable counsel and instruction to each. She cautioned a near relation against being too much involved with the cares and incumbrances of business; saying, "There was much danger on that hand; and that such things availed little when brought to a sick bed."

From the fluctuating state of her disorder, a hope was sometimes expressed for her recovery, which she would gently repress; and when thought to be improving, the calm and undisturbed state of her mind, seemed to evince her dependence to be on the sure Foundation. She was clothed with universal love; and in this happy state of mind, her bodily strength gradually sunk, and she peacefully and quietly breathed her last, on the 28th of Second month, 1829, aged 30 years.

ISAAC MENNELL was the son of Thomas and Dorothy Mennell, of Malton. In the early part of his life he went to sea, and passed through many of the trials incident to the life of a sailor. When nearly out of his apprenticeship, he was impressed, and taken on board a man-of-war, in which great pains were used, by promises of promotion, to induce him to remain, and abandon his religious principles, but he resisted these solicitations; and making his situation known to his friends, they exerted themselves on his behalf; and urging that he was one of the People called Quakers, and their well known scruple of conscience against war, on account of its inconsistency with Christianity, which breathes "peace on earth, and good will to men," they succeeded in obtaining his liberation.

At another time he was shipwrecked near Memel, in the Plato, under his own command; but little being saved from the wreck, except his clothes and bed, and this having become impregnated with salt water, notwithstanding it was again carefully dried, afterwards contracted damp; and by sleeping upon it, he took a rheumatic fever, which brought him, to all appearance, near to the grave.

After this illness he returned no more to sea; but a short time before his marriage with Martha, youngest daughter of Nathan and Mary Dearman, of Thorne, which took place in the year 1800, settled at Scarborough, as a linen and woollen draper; which business he continued to pursue during the remainder of his life; and, in conducting it, *his agreeable* manners, combined with strict

integrity and uprightness, gained for him the r spect and esteem of all who were acquainted wit him.

He was an affectionate husband, and a tende parent; a remarkably kind neighbour, and a tru friend; often proving himself to be such by kind ly helping those who stood in need of assistance, in any way in which he could render it to them; and he was careful, in his acts of charity, which were many, to attend to the sacred injunction, "When thou doest alms, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth:" so that his liberality was comparatively little known till after his death; when it appeared from numerous witnesses, that he had often extended a helping hand, not to the indigent only, but also to such as he apprehended were struggling with difficulties in other stations of life.

As he advanced in years he became increasingly interested in the concerns of the religious Society of which he was a member, and also in those of societies and associations for the promotion of the best interests of mankind generally; and took a usefully active part in them.

A few months before his decease, he told one of his relations that he had, through the course of his life, made it a rule to attend to the apostolic injunction, "As much as in you lies, live peaceably with all men;" and to this end his care no to injure any, either by giving way to detraction or by spreading reports which might tend t lessen them in the estimation of others greatly contributed; and he often checked these fertil

causes of strife, by discouraging them when they occurred in his presence.

His last illness was a very trying one. For sixteen weeks he was unable to lie down, or in the slightest degree to recline in his chair, or to have his legs raised up; and towards the latter part of his time, he had several attacks of excruciating pain from spasms at the chest. But he was enabled to bear all his trials and privations with Christian patience and resignation, and to witness them to be blessed to him.

His life appeared to his fellow-men beautifully upright and consistent; yet, in the early part of his illness, he was brought into great exercise of mind, and given to see with clearness, that, notwithstanding much comfort is to be derived from the recollection of those things which have been done aright, they nevertheless cannot recommend man to Divine mercy, nor justify him in the sight of his Creator; because they are no more than our reasonable duty, and that as all men have in many ways sinned, and fallen short of the glory of God, there is therefore no other ground of hope, but through the propitiatory sacrifice of Christ, and the mercy of God offered to man for Christ's sake, on condition of repentance and faith in Him: and, after a season of deep humiliation and conflict he was favoured to witness the efficacy of these means, and to receive a clear evidence in his mind, through the Holy Spirit, that all the transgressions of his past life were blotted out, and an entrance granted him into the regions of eternal bliss amongst all those who

"have washed their garments, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb."

In the night of the 8th of the Twelfth month, 1828, his sufferings were very great; and he thought his end very near, and often spoke of it. At one time he said, "Three weeks ago, the prospect of leaving my dear wife and children was more than I could bear; now it is as nothing." He addressed every individual of the family, including servants and apprentices; and amongst much other excellent counsel, pressed upon the attention of each of them, the great importance of attending to the Light of Christ, in the secret of their own hearts, in order that they might be preserved from transgression, and enabled to walk in the way of salvation. He took an affectionate leave of them all, and also of his medical attendants; to whom he extended the same counsel, and thanked them for their kindness and attention to him.

On the 2nd of First month, 1829, after sitting a while in silence with a Friend whom he greatly esteemed, he spoke of the unmerited mercy which had been extended to him; saying, many had been his omissions and commissions, and great his want of faithfulness to the manifestations of duty: he commemorated the condescending goodness of the Most High, to one who felt himself to be so poor a creature; and which had enabled him to give up his wife and children, and every other thing; and again repeated: "It is all of mercy—unmerited mercy."

At another time, when about retiring to rest, he requested those present to sit down; and soon after, he prayed very earnestly for the preserva-

of his dear wife and family, and also for the
nts.

n the 10th he said to his wife, "I believe I
seen my passage clear. Whenever the
ge takes place, endeavour to be still and com-
l." On her afterwards asking him if he was
ortable, he replied, "Yes, very happy;" and
said something respecting being of the true
which could not be distinctly collected on
nt of the weakness of his voice.

many other times, in the course of his ill-
he extended excellent counsel to his family
servants; and the last time that his children
, at his particular request, collected about him,
expressing his feelings of tender love for
individual of them, in a very affectionate
ner, he strongly recommended the frequent
ng of the Holy Scriptures, and keeping to
rinciples of Friends; in which he expressed
onfidence, that great satisfaction as well as
would be found.

the 16th of First month, when his wife was
ing by him, he said, "Farewell, farewell all.
very comfortable; happy indeed!" And on
orning of the 17th, being asked by one of
ons, who was sitting up with him, if he felt
rtable, he replied, "Yes; very, very, very;"
oon after quietly expired, on the 17th of First
, 1829, aged 59 years; leaving a consoling
nce on the minds of his relations, that he
uitted his afflicted tabernacle, to enter on a
of blessedness in that kingdom, where the
ned of the Lord rejoice forever before Him.

SARAH KNIGHT, daughter of Samuel and Mary Jesup, was born on the 22nd of Ninth month, 1798. In the Fifth month of the following year her mother was removed by death, after an illness of about two weeks; during which time, in the prospect of her dissolution, she expressed her belief, that her two dear children would not be permitted to know the want of a mother's care.

In the Eighth month, 1803, the surviving parent took a second wife, upon whom devolved the interesting and important charge of the daughter, until she had attained the age of about thirteen years, after which time she passed two years at school. On her return home, she continued under the parental roof, until her marriage with Thomas Knight, of Colchester, in the Fifth month, 1821.

She was endowed with good natural abilities, possessed a remarkable quickness of perception, and great vivacity of temper. She was prone to indulge in a satirical mode of expression, and, not unfrequently was, in consequence, involved in distress and self-condemnation. Her will was strong; and the conflict between the sinful tendencies of fallen nature, and the convictions of the Holy Spirit, with which she was mercifully favoured, was often great. She also keenly felt those restraints, which her parents believed it their duty tenderly, though firmly, to enforce, frequently evincing compunction on account of the prevalence of her vain propensities.

In reference to this subject, an extract from a letter is here given, which she wrote in the year 1818, to one of her young friends.

"If I had been but enough inclined to profit by advice on important subjects, I see and believe, that ere this I should have missed many an hour of remorse and sorrow." After other observations, she adds: "My heart seems to open unbidden, to pour forth its complaints to one, who though far before me, can yet condescend to turn back, and cast an eye of pity on those who, daily giving way to temptation, and seeing their errors, sometimes *almost* earnestly crave to be what their Creator intended them to be—a people not conformed to this world. Though we are not all called to the same work, yet we may all forward the great cause, by becoming preachers of righteousness in conduct and conversation."

After her marriage, there is reason to believe that her mind was renewedly visited by Divine grace, and that she sincerely desired to fulfil the duties of her new and important station with propriety.

In the spring of 1822, she became the mother of a little girl. She has often since been heard to remark, that her love of taste was too much suffered to prevail, instead of simplicity, in her views respecting this interesting charge.

In the autumn of the same year, she was visited with long and severe illness, which confined her for several months; during which time she was deeply humbled, under a consideration of former unwatchfulness, and was led to desire, that greater circumspection might in future prevail. Yet, when favoured with returning health, the force of these impressions, in degree, abated; she still stumbled at the cross, and thus the

growth of the pure seed was retarded. But it pleased her Heavenly Father to follow her with his chastisements, and in the autumn of 1825 she had another long and severe attack of illness, when her recovery appeared doubtful. Under this dispensation, deep instruction was sealed upon her mind; and the truths of the Gospel were so mercifully unfolded, that the foundation was laid for that decided change of character, which was progressively developed during the remainder of her life.

A memorandum, dated 5th of the Eleventh month, 1826, referring to this illness, was found after her decease, which is here introduced.

"And now, oh! how shall I commemorate the Almighty's gracious and wonderful condescension to me, who has plucked my feet, in degree, out of the mire and clay, and set them upon a rock; and hath put a new song into my mouth, even praises to our God! Humility and gratitude, I think I endeavour to pray for. It is now about twelve months since I lay ill of a brain fever, and the mercy and goodness I then experienced, may I *never* forget! I think I then saw things too mighty for me to record *now*. Oh! that I may not forget the vows I then made; but rather, that I may pray daily for strength to fulfil them in the *right* time.

The following letter also refers to the same period.

"I confess to thee that I have been troubled with a reasoning mind; and it pleased Infinite Wisdom, in His adorable mercy, when I was laid *on that* bed of sickness, which I hope and pray

I may never forget, clearly to unfold some of the mysteries which my poor weak nature had at times stumbled at; and so clearly to point out the *necessity* and efficacy of the Saviour's *atoning sacrifice*, for otherwise lost, fallen man, that I can never describe how much my whole soul was wrapped in admiration and thanksgiving at the stupendous mercy. I was then instructed to see that it was not for me to attempt to dive into the *why* and the *wherefore;* but that, without a Saviour or Redeemer, we had been lost forever; and whoever is favoured to gain an admittance into the heavenly city, it will be through the redeeming power and atoning sacrifice of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ."

From the time of her recovery, she appears to have been engaged in desire daily to maintain the warfare, and to press forward towards the mark for the prize of her high calling of God in Christ Jesus; and that she might be enabled to surrender her will and affections to Him who had graciously visited her soul. She had for some years believed, that if she were faithful to manifested duty, it would be required of her publicly to espouse the Lord's cause; and when the time drew near for this open and avowed dedication, the recollection of her former unwatchfulness and inconsistencies often humbled her spirit; and much fear pervaded her mind, lest she should move in such an awful work, before she had endured the necessary baptism for the refinement and purification of the vessel. The exercises and conflicts of her mind on this

subject, are strikingly conveyed, in letters to two or three intimate friends, from which the following paragraphs are extracted.

Ninth mo. 1826. "I wish to tell thee, I hope in great simplicity, that I have long, perhaps I might say for years, believed, that if I ever became what my Heavenly Father designed, I must occupy some conspicuous part in the church; this my nature has always shrunk from, *more than I can describe.* Much, very much dross remains yet to be taken away, before I can acceptably lift up a finger for the Law and the Testimony. I often think, how much more difficult it is to purify some vessels than others."

Tenth mo. 1826. "Humility, faithfulness, and obedience, are what I do desire to pray for. Oh! there are times when it seems as if it would be meat and drink to do the will of our Heavenly Father; and I would almost say, I long for the right time to offer the sacrifice. Then again I faint, and am ready to beg to be excused; and I believe I feel it harder than many, to give up my own strong, high will, and to be redeemed from the many hindering things, and, above all, the reasonings. The things I most fear are disobedience, with all its attendant darkness;—the construing the workings of an active and nervously weakened imagination into a command, and so being almost worse than disobedient; and the fear of man: But oh! while I write, I feel as if nothing could be so sweet as the firm belief that I should be enabled 'to do thy will, O, God,' and therein to experience preservation."

On the 5th of the Eleventh month, 1826, she first appeared in the ministry in her own meeting at Colchester. The peace of mind which succeeded this public act of dedication, is described in the following memorandum.

"Oh! what can I render to a very merciful Providence, for his goodness and condescension to such a worm as myself, amidst innumerable weaknesses and infirmities. On First-day morning, the 5th of the Eleventh month, it pleased Infinite Wisdom first to call upon me to open my mouth in a meeting of Friends in this town. I stood up with these words: 'A Saviour, or I die; a Redeemer, or I perish forever.' And oh! the flood of comfort I was permitted, in unmerited mercy, to feel poured into my poor mind! Oh! my soul, let me often recur to this time; and never let me forget the condescending goodness of a merciful Redeemer. The conflict and exercise I had undergone, produced some indisposition; but all feeling of bodily ailment was taken away, in the feeling of peace and happiness the heart enjoyed."

The subjoined letters further portray her feelings relative to her call to the ministry.

Eleventh mo. 6. "With respect to my own poor self, it is gratitude, humble, heartfelt gratitude, I desire to offer, and which I trust I do feel a portion of. Pray that we may rejoice with trembling. Whilst I am writing, I afresh feel that it will only be by 'deaths oft,' that I can hope to obtain preservation; so numerous are my weaknesses and besetments. Oh! who needs despair *of the mercy of God* through Christ Jesus, whilst

I can lift up my head in hope. Let me tell thee, that after a conflict which I cannot, dare not describe, (and yet, I am ready to think, not more severe than on some former occasions,) how mercifully *clear was the command*, and strength vouchsafed beyond finite conception. Oh! I can only say, marvellous loving-kindness! abundant mercy! making previous conflicts and sufferings all light, and comparatively nothing. I think I cannot close without saying, 'Great and marvellous are thy works, Lord God Almighty; just and true are all thy ways, thou King of saints.'"

Eleventh mo. "Oh! if I could with sufficient gratitude acknowledge the transcendent excellency and ten-fold reward of endeavouring to perform the Divine will! Whilst I write, I feel myself as a brand plucked from the burning, permitted to testify that it is so; but I think I do desire to write cautiously. I often feel instructed in thinking of Peter's denial."

From this time, until indisposition prevented her attendance of meetings, she was frequently engaged, in a weighty and impressive manner, to espouse her great Master's cause; and there is ground to believe, that brief as was the period in which she was spared to the church, her dedication to the service of her Lord will long be instructively remembered by her friends.

Having, in adorable mercy, been made sensible "that there is no joy to be compared with the joy of God's salvation," she felt an earnest solicitude that her young friends might also be brought

to the same blessed experience; and she was frequently engaged, both in public and private, in endeavouring to convince them how inexpressibly sweet and precious is that peace which is vouchsafed to those who yield submission to the yoke of Christ. The subjoined extract from a letter, evinces how much she desired to be conformed to the Divine will, and that those who were associated with her might be subject unto it.

"Let us remember, that to devote every talent and faculty to the service of a crucified Saviour, comprehends a great deal. Oh! whilst I write, I feel how fearfully thy poor weak friend falls short. Have we not with sincerity supplicated at the footstool of Divine Grace, to be enabled to devote every talent and faculty to our Heavenly Father. Let us then trust, that as we are daily engaged to offer our petitions, we shall be enabled to see what is in the mixture, and to come out therefrom. I have of late been afresh convinced of the necessity of our coming out from the hindering things, as much and as often as possible, and endeavouring by prayer, to cast all crowns at the feet of the Divine Master. Methinks my dear friend will respond to the sigh I can but heave when I note this, feeling, as I do, my own extreme unwillingness to give up all that would gratify self, particularly in my pursuits and habits, conduct and conversation.—This afternoon, when we settled into silence, and it seemed as if there were a little true ability, although in much weakness, to cast ourselves at the footstool of Divine Mercy, clothed as we felt ourselves *with infirmities*, oh! how convincing

was the feeling of the *transcendent excellency* of such holy quiet, of such heavenly calmness as we then felt: surely it warmed our hearts in a manner nothing earthly could! Yes, and it afresh convinced us, that none of the things of time can satisfy the longings of an immortal mind."

Her health, during the latter periods of her life, was very delicate, and she had frequent attacks of indisposition. These dispensations afforded her much time for quiet retirement, and were undoubtedly mercifully intended for her instruction and refinement. The favoured state of her mind, under these privations, may be gathered from letters written during some of these seasons of trial; from one of which the following is extracted.

"Thou judgest rightly, that even bodily afflictions may be made subservient to our best good. May I experience this: I think I may say, with humble hope, that I have in degree experienced it. Many times, when my kind friends have expressed sympathy and concern for my privations and illness, I have felt that I did not need it—that I had comfort and resources beyond every enjoyment that health *only* can bestow. Oh! then, how can I evince my gratitude to so condescendingly gracious a God? surely only by simple obedience. I have always found the enemy very busy at such times, in endeavouring to occupy the mind in too frivolous a manner; and yet I should be truly ungrateful, if I did not acknowledge the heavenly, peaceful, sometimes *al*most rapturous seasons I have experienced;

the consideration and acknowledgment of which, while I am writing, humbles me into the depths of insignificance. Mercy, unbounded mercy, I can indeed sing of; not but that, indeed, when taking a close scrutiny, I have to deplore time mis-spent, favours unnoticed, and tempers uncontrolled. And yet, to be so favoured with quiet, peaceful, soul-sustaining feelings! I often think, 'Oh! could the *worldling* know,' &c."

Her last illness, which commenced in the Tenth month, 1827, originated in taking a severe cold, which was followed by the rupture of a blood-vessel, an occurrence which had taken place once in a former illness. This was succeeded by an intermitting fever, which confined her to her bed for several weeks at a time, and which was never entirely subdued; though she was for some time so much relieved from the severity of the attack, as to admit of her being brought down stairs, to spend some hours daily in the family.

About the middle of the Fourth month, 1828, a great increase of debility, with symptoms decidedly consumptive, were so apparent as to occasion the most serious apprehensions in the minds of her affectionate husband and near connexions. She was at times able to enjoy the company of her friends, till within a few days of her decease, to some of whom she gave affectionate counsel. She appeared during her long affliction, to be gradually preparing for an eternal inheritance.

On the 19th of the Fifth month, she said to a relation, "It must be through stupendous mercy, if ever I am permitted to enter into happiness."

On the 26th she said, "I clearly see I dare not trust in any thing short of the unmerited mercy of redeeming love: what a favour to get to this! How peaceful I feel. Sometimes I am afraid I am *too* happy and peaceful; but I believe it is the enemy who tells me so." Seeing her husband deeply afflicted, she said: "We have found many hard things made easy. If I am taken, I have clearly seen that thou and the dear girl will be wonderfully supported." After some other remarks, she added, "All I have to do is to trust in the dear Son of God, who has forgiven me much." Her breathing becoming more difficult, she said, "Pray for me, dear Thomas—I know thou dost: pray for patience that I may not murmur. I have been mercifully dealt with: I have had but little suffering, but this is humiliating indeed; yet I can proclaim, all is in mercy. Through the unmerited mercy of the dear Redeemer, I feel sweet peace. I hope it is not the enemy at work." In a few minutes she added, "Oh! no, I feel it is not; but I am assured it is substantial peace I feel." In the evening she took a calm farewell of her little girl; but was much affected after she left the room.

On the 27th, her father, brother, and one of her sisters, arrived at Colchester, when she appeared to be so far gone, that some hesitation was felt about introducing either of them into the sick chamber; but on her brother's entering the room, and sitting quietly out of sight, she asked who was present; and on being informed, and that her father and sister were below, she expressed a *wish* to see them.

To her brother she said: "May we strive so to live, and so to walk, that we may all meet again." To her sister, "I charge thee, and I charge you all, seriously—tell the dear girls (meaning her other sisters) I charge them not to follow my example: tell them not to look to others for example, but to Him who has forgiven me. I regret that I set you such an example; but, through the mercy of Jesus Christ our Saviour, I am forgiven. He has forgiven much. I must testify of his goodness—mercy, mercy, is all I have to testify of." She afterwards inquired particularly after her sister's health, and said, "Take care of the poor body; but, above all, take care of the immortal part." One present observed, in allusion to the dear invalid, "What a favour that the immortal part has been cared for." To which she replied, "Remember, I particularly wish to keep in view my peculiar unworthiness."

In the course of this day she expressed a desire, that all her dear young friends might be instructed by her situation. "Tell them," said she, "that since Christ has visited my soul, I have experienced more true happiness than at any former period of my life. I was made sensible, on this bed, three years ago, that Jesus Christ died for me, and for all, rich and poor." Afterwards she said to a friend in attendance, "Dost not thou think the lamp is about going out?" who, in reply, alluded to the favour of her having a supply of oil in the vessel, and that, through redeeming mercy, the lamp would burn with greater lustre and brightness in the kingdom of

heaven. She answered, "It will, it will: it is all love and mercy." In the evening she was permitted to feel some relief from suffering, occasioned by the affection of her breath, and distinctly said, "I can now say, not my will, but thine, O God, be done. Grant me, I pray thee, one of the lowest seats in thy kingdom—one of the lowest;" adding, "O righteous Father, if this cup of suffering may not pass from me, except I drink it, not my will, but thine be done."

A few hours before the close, she again said, "Pray for me that my patience may hold out to the end." A friend present was engaged to offer the vocal petition, for an easy passage and a happy dismissal from her state of suffering, when dear Sarah clasped her hands and exclaimed, "Amen and amen, saith my poor soul!"

About a quarter of an hour previous to her dissolution, she said to one present, "My dear friend, I feel *so happy* in the prospect of futurity! surely it cannot be wrong." Reply was made, "My dear, do not doubt." She answered, "I don't, I don't."

A few minutes before her departure she requested to be turned on her side, after which she lay perfectly still. The gradually increasing shortness of her breathing only indicated the near approach of death, which occurred on Fourth-day morning, the 28th of Fifth month, 1828, when her redeemed spirit was permitted, we doubt not, to enter into the joy of her Lord. Aged about twenty-nine years.

The memoir of this beloved friend appears calculated to afford, to the humble Christian, an

encouraging evidence of the sufficiency of Divine grace. Notwithstanding that her naturally volatile temperament and unbending will were peculiarly adverse to the increase of true religion in her heart, yet, through the power of redeeming love, she was enabled to obtain the victory, and in the trying hour of sickness, and in the awful prospect of death, was favoured with that hope which is "an anchor of the soul, both sure and steadfast;" and whilst humbled under the consciousness of her own unworthiness, was consoled with the evidence, that, through the mercy of the dear Redeemer, her sins were forgiven; and with the belief, that an entrance would be ministered unto her into His everlasting kingdom.

THOMAS RICHARDSON was born near Sunderland in the year 1773, being the only child of Thomas and Frances Richardson, by whom he was brought up with much tender solicitude, receiving a judicious and guarded education, in accordance with the principles of our religious profession; and there is good ground to believe that the Divine blessing attended their endeavours. He appears to have been favoured in very early life, with the tendering visitations of Divine love, a remarkable proof of which occurred when he was only seven years of age, in the expression which he then gave to the breathings of his soul for the good of others, in a paper which he addressed "To all Little Children;" inviting *those who had* not yet become acquainted

with the voice which called Samuel, to endeavour to feel the presence of the Lord near, that he might show them, in the light of Jesus Christ, the way to everlasting life; and reminding them of the joy which it gave an apostle to find, "Children walking in the Truth."

These sweet impressions appear to have been, from time to time, renewed. At the age of twelve years, the desire which was raised in his mind for the maintenance of a right concern in our assemblies for Divine worship, is thus expressed: "At meeting this morning was brought to my remembrance the command of the Lord, through His prophet, 'Blow the trumpet in Zion, sanctify a fast, call a solemn assembly, gather the people.' I thought there was need for the trumpet to be sounded, to awaken us to diligence; that we ought, at such times, to sanctify a fast to all outward thoughts, that we might make it a solemn assembly, and be gathered to that fountain of living water, where we may be refreshed." In reference to this period of his life he afterwards writes, "When about twelve years of age, and even for several years before, desires after good were raised in my mind; but when about seventeen, religious impressions so far prevailed, that I became, in a good degree, devoted to the will of God. I then saw the necessity of daily waiting upon Him, for the holy influences of His pure Spirit."

As he continued to cherish this frame of mind, the cause of truth and righteousness became very precious to him; which was evinced by a humble circumspect life and conversation, by active endeavours to promote the moral and spiritual welfare

of mankind, and especially by the devoted and faithful manner in which he rendered to the Society of which he was a member, such services as were presented to his view, as being in the line of his religious duty to perform.

In the various relations of life, the meekness and kindness of his deportment, combined with an intelligent and cultivated mind, were such as greatly to endear him to his family and friends; and the religious sensibility which pervaded his mind, frequently shone forth instructively to those who enjoyed the privilege of social intercourse with him. Conspicuous also, was his grateful and humble sense of the goodness of his beneficent Creator, both spiritually and temporally extended to him. In 1799, he was united in marriage to Elizabeth Backhouse, of Darlington, who still survives him; and in 1805, he writes thus in his diary: "Abundant have been the favours and mercies of Providence to me, all my life long, for which I desire to be sufficiently thankful. That I may be enabled to walk acceptably before my gracious Creator, for the remainder of my days, is my earnest desire; and for my dearly beloved wife and children the same solicitude fills my heart; that as we have been blessed together in time, we may be blessed together in a glorious and happy eternity."

In the year 1806 he was appointed to the station of an overseer in our religious Society, and in 1814, he was acknowledged as a minister. His first public communication in that capacity was in 1811, being a sweet exhortation to his young friends *to walk "in* the fear of the Lord." He

was concerned to occupy with the gift committed to him diligently and faithfully, and he became an able minister of the gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

His desires were earnest, to use his own language, that it might be his daily concern to dwell so near the fountain of divine good, as to be able to distinguish its genuine streams, and to be carried along thereby in all his religious exercises; and that he might come up, with a degree of holy stability, to the standard which he had been enabled to support; but this, he was well aware, could only be the case, as he was clothed with the whole armour of God.

He was greatly concerned that he might minister in the ability which God giveth, carefully waiting in His holy fear. On one occasion he writes, "I feel a renewed solicitude that the sacred cause may never suffer through *me*, as a weak advocate." Again he writes, "At meeting, near the close, I had a gentle draught to express a few sentences, to which I yielded; being desirous whenever I may take a retrospective view, to be able to adopt the language, 'Lo, I have not refrained my lips; I have not hid thy righteousness within my heart, O Lord, thou knowest!' I have, according to my measure, 'preached righteousness (even) in the great congregation!' may I be increasingly vigilant and careful that my day's-work may keep pace with the day, and that I may be *always* ready!" But whilst thus desirous of being found faithful, he also felt the necessity of standing in resignation to the will of Him, who is the head over all things to his church, having at times to experience, even

the condition of an ambassador in bonds. On one such occasion, he writes in allusion to the last time he had been engaged in the capacity of a minister, "I have not since felt an impression of duty to speak, but often a sense of my unfitness for the work. The prayer of my heart has been, that no individual of the congregation with which I meet, may suffer from my continued silence, that the Father of mercies, and God of all consolation, may supply every one's need, through Jesus Christ to the glory of his own power."

Not long before the commencement of his protracted indisposition, a deeper baptism awaited him, which he thus describes.—"15th of Ninth month, 1833. After a long season of deep depression and inward poverty, in which there has not for many weeks, been ability experienced to minister in any of our religious meetings, (on the contrary my mind has been, in various ways tossed and tried) I have been encouraged to believe that if this dispensation be rightly abode in, it may contribute to my spiritual benefit: and, possibly, be the means of preparing me for some future usefulness; as it may tend to deepen and refine, under his blessing who changed the water into wine, and is able to sanctify every cup: and to change that which is comparable to mere water, into the wine of the kingdom, blessed be His name forever! The language which seemed to carry consolation to my heart, this afternoon, was that of the Holy One by his prophet Isaiah: 'Oh thou afflicted, tossed with tempest, and not comforted, behold I will lay thy stones with fair colours, and thy *foundations* with sapphires. In right-

cousness shalt thou be established. Thou shalt be far from oppression, for thou shalt not fear: and from terror, for it shall not come near thee!" This consoling promise was afterwards abundantly verified in his blessed experience.

In the autumn of 1833, he had an attack of severe indisposition, and was confined for a considerable time to his bed; but although this illness much affected his bodily frame, he was favoured to be preserved in cheerfulness and serenity of mind; and after a confinement of several months, he was so far restored as to be generally able to attend our meeting for worship, until within ten days of his decease; on many of these occasions labouring earnestly and affectionately in the love of the gospel.

In the last meeting he attended, he was engaged in ministry, addressed especially to the youth: (that class of society which had been the object of his earliest solicitude:) *entreating them in a striking and emphatic manner*, to surrender their hearts to the Lord's service; reviving the words of Solomon, 'Remember now thy Creator, in the days of thy youth;' reminding them that they knew not when the undeniable messenger may be sent, for, 'At such an hour as ye think not, the Son of Man cometh.' "Oh," said he, "how has my soul longed and prayed for those present that, 'Our sons may be as plants grown up in their youth; and that our daughters may be as corner stones, polished after the similitude of a palace.'" He entreated his young friends to *give* up early: for the Lord loveth an early sacrifice; and he impressively declared, that in the

whole course of his life, he had never heard or read of any however old, who thought they had begun the work of religion too soon; "for," said he, "it will be found to be the guide of youth; the stay and support of the meridian of life, and the solace of old age, to those who are permitted to attain to that period." He was then led into a beautiful and instructive illustration of the parable of the prodigal son, contrasting the condition of him to whom the Father addressed the endearing language, "Son thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine," with the deplorable condition which the other had to endure, until, in humility and penitential sorrow, he was made willing to return to his father's house. In conclusion he said, in a most impressive manner, "Oh, may you meditate on these things! What encouragement it should be to us to remember that even the angels mark with interest our actions here below; seeing we are told there is joy in heaven over one sinner that repenteth. What an incitement to us is this, that the sincere repentance of one poor miserable sinner, however obscure, and unknown, or it may be despised among men, increases even the joy in Heaven! I do most earnestly entreat that none may neglect or delay the great work of repentance toward God; this being the first step in their progress towards that heavenly city, where the ransomed and redeemed of all generations, having come out of great tribulation, and washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb, shall unite in ascribing glory and honour, thanksgiving and praise unto Him that sitteth upon the Throne, and unto the Lamb forever-

more." Thus was our dear friend preserved with his loins girt about with the girdle of Truth, having his lamp burning, and although his ministerial labours were chiefly confined to within the compass of the Quarterly Meeting of which he was a member, yet, when he was so engaged, it was to the comfort and edification of his friends; and in the life, power and right authority of the gospel.

On one occasion during his long illness, he thus expressed himself, "As I turn over in my mind, the events of the present and previous months, they do appear to me extraordinary!

'God moves in a mysterious way,
His wonders to perform!
He plants his footsteps in the sea,
And rides upon the storm.'

"Whilst Divine Providence works by secondary causes, there is an arm underneath, that suffers not the fowls which fly in the air, not even a sparrow to fall to the ground unnoticed by him. There is an Omnipotence which numbereth the hairs of our heads; and, surely, in the course of his often mysterious providence, there are events intended to act upon us, as the furnace on the metal, to take away the dross, and leave nothing but the pure gold. Oh! my belief is,—my humble belief,—that were the gold thus purified, it would be formed into a vessel for the Master's use; a vessel on which holiness would be inscribed, not to the praise of the creature, but to the honour of his own ever excellent name!" Again referring to his disorder, he said, "I know not how it may

terminate—it may be the breaking up of the earthly tabernacle—at least, it seems, as regards myself, a thinning of the barrier between the present and the eternal world! For weeks, if not months before the awful visitation, in which the angel of death seemed to be sent to our dwelling, I had sat meeting after meeting in deep abasement—in nothingness—in a state of total inability to utter a word, either of counsel or encouragement, in that cause which I sincerely loved and desired to promote. I have seen large meetings assemble, and have seen the company depart, feeling desirous of their welfare, but without having a word to express to any one! But when I came to be laid on this bed of sickness and looked toward an eternal state, and was desirous of knowing a preparation for it, O! Divine mercy never to be forgotten, ever to be remembered by me, as long as life, and sense, and breath continue! oh! infinite mercy! immeasurable love! the clouds which had been on my tabernacle all seemed to be rolled away! Nothing remained but light, and love, and gratitude! Convinced I was, that it is of his mercy he saveth us, by the 'washing of regeneration, and renewing of the Holy Ghost,' that it is all of mercy, not of works, lest any man should boast. That if we are created anew, it is in mercy, all of mercy; if we are favoured to know our names written in the Lamb's book of life, and that our sins do not appear against us, it is through the atoning blood of Christ, our great High Priest, who ever liveth and maketh intercession for us.

"But having premised so much respecting *works*, there seemed to pour into my mind a flood of

consolation, not forgetting my short-comings, or the days of forgetfulness, which have been many, or how much better it might have been, had I been more dedicated, (I need not say earlier, for from a child I loved the Lord: but then my love was not steady, not uniform: I was too early drawn aside by other objects,) it appeared to me that all I had done was very little in comparison with many others; that it was but like having worked the *one* hour in the vineyard, yet that *that* was graciously accepted.

"In time of health, the breathing of my soul had been to the Searcher of hearts, Oh Lord! reduce me as thou wilt, only make me thine! and this came up into remembrance before God. I could feel the assurance of faith, that 'whether we live, we live unto the Lord, and whether we die, we die unto the Lord: whether we live, therefore, or die, we are the Lord's'. Oh! the consolation of this belief: it appeared to me that, if I continued on the foundation, I should live unto him, and that, if I died, I died unto him; and should be with him forever! Oh! we have a good Master to serve; that I want to encourage you to press forward to receive the eternal recompense of reward, exceeding all we can do or suffer, in an infinite degree! It is not, I am persuaded, to stand at a distance, and cry Lord! Lord! and not doing the Divine will, which will do for us—it is not the *hearer* of the law, but the *doer* of it, who is justified before God: and may this visitation incite us to lose no time in pursuing those things *which* make for peace, that we may be enabled *rightly* to fill up our places in the militant church;

and be prepared, when done with time, to join the church triumphant in Heaven—prepared to enter in through the gates into the city; and permitted to unite with those who say, "Worthy is the Lamb that was slain, to receive blessing, and honour, and glory, and power, for he hath loved us, and washed us from our sins, in His own precious blood, and redeemed us unto God; and made us kings and priests, and prepared us to reign with him, who is blessed forever!"

The period at length arrived when the awful change which our beloved friend was enabled thus joyfully to anticipate was realised. It came upon him somewhat suddenly at last, accompanied by symptoms of apoplexy. As his end approached his last moments were passed in great tranquillity; and, in him, we are forcibly reminded of the language of the Psalmist, "*Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace.*"

He died on the 29th of Tenth month, 1835, aged about sixty-two years.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, son of Henry and Eleanor Williams, of Ramsgate, was, from very early youth, religiously inclined. He was apprenticed to a Friend: and during his minority became strongly attached to the principles of our Society, and applied for membership to Rochester Monthly Meeting, within the compass of which his master resided. His request was complied with; and throughout the remaining portion of his life, he

highly prized the privilege of this fellowship. After the expiration of his apprenticeship, he remained some time longer with the Friend whom he had served; and then removed to Croydon, where he entered into business, in the year 1828.

As a tradesman, he was consistent and exemplary; his uprightness and integrity gaining him the respect of his neighbours and acquaintance. He was diligent and attentive in his business: yet evinced that he was at the same time seeking a better inheritance than this world can give. He was by trade a retail chemist and druggist; and although his property was very limited, he did not allow his outward engagements to prevent his attending meetings, both on First and other days.

The illness which terminated his life, was, during the last few weeks of its course, rapid in its progress. His mind was preserved in great calmness and composure; and the expressions which were noted down, tend to confirm the assurance, that through the mercy of God in Christ Jesus our Lord, his spirit, when released from the bonds of mortality, was joyfully gathered to the just of all generations.

A few days before his close, he remarked to one of his sisters, "What an unspeakable favour it is to be a member of our religious Society!" and expressed regret, that many should possess this privilege without valuing it sufficiently. He told his mother he was not afraid to die; that he hoped through mercy he should be taken from the trials of life to a place of rest; adding, "All *will* be well either way." To a Friend who

ently called upon him, he remarked, with
a sweetness, that he hoped he was not pre-
ng too much; but he thought he could adopt
nguage of John Woolman: "O, my Father!
Father! how comfortable art thou to my soul
s trying season!" adding, "I feel such peace
ch sweet peace."

e frequently spoke of his decease with great
osure; and expressed his desires respecting
arrangements which he wished to be made,
at event should take place. On one occasion,
he felt extremely weak, he said, "I hope I
have patience: it is rather trying to nature
o see the event; but there"—(as if checking
elf for this expresssion)—"Providence is
dantly kind." When taking his medicine,
ould frequently smile and say, "Even my
cine is sweet to me."

the 6th of Sixth month, he received a fare-
visit from two friends whom he highly es-
ed; and in reply to some observations which
been made, he said to them, "I have not
what I ought; but through mercy I feel
precious union and communion with Infinite
,—or rather grafted into the Spirit of Love,
t I do not doubt." He appeared to be
rkably imbued with love, and to have selfish
gs subdued; and experienced, as he ex-
ed himself—"*I* annihilated, and Love im-
ed."

ring the seventh, he sweetly referred to the
acter of our Lord, who was tempted as we
yet without sin; and added, "Oh! that my
tations may be without sin!" On the fol-

lowing day he remarked, "O, what a blessed thing it is to be a Quaker! and how few know it! O the goodness and mercy of God have been very great towards me." After recovering from much exhaustion and faintness, he was heard to be engaged in supplication: "Oh gracious Lord, grant me patience. Preserve me from temptation. Oh! gracious Lord, let me not sin against thee in my weakness."

Seeing his mother and sisters around him, he looked at them separately, and, smiling very affectionately, said, "All looks pleasant: I would long, if I dared;" and, afterwards added, "May the blessings of Heaven, which have been so abundantly showered down upon me from the beginning, descend upon you!" On recovering from another fainting fit, he said, "O what a blessed thing it was! in one moment more I thought I should have been in eternity:—one little struggle."

After the visit of his physician on this day, he inquired what his opinion of him was? and on being told, that he was considered to be worse, he said to his mother and sisters, "Pray for me, dears, that in my weakness I may not be assailed by temptation. I have a most pleasant prospect; but I hope I shall be able to bear what He may be pleased to lay upon me first. What some poor creatures suffer without the consolations of religion! What an unspeakable favour to be brought under its influence, and to know it truly! O, of unutterable value!"

As he was sitting up in bed, his sister remarked, *that it* was pleasant to see him smile. "Yes,"

id he, "I do smile; though I do not feel quite
clear as I wish: the things of the world will
ss before me; yet as I do not willingly sin, and
y great weakness is not a fault, I hope I have
cause but to smile." During the night pre-
ous to his close, he was greatly exhausted from
ntinued fainting fits; and on recovering from
e of them, his countenance beaming with joyful
ticipation, he said, "O how beautiful! Just at
e gates! and saw the beautiful company! O
w unspeakably beautiful! I was just at the
tes; but could not get in; could not break the
ver cord, though only a thread. What a dis-
pointment! O how unspeakably beautiful! And
w for patience to wait a little longer!" A short
ne before his close, on the 9th of Sixth month,
33, he fixed his eyes on his mother, and made
effort to say, "Farewell;" then on each of his
sters; and soon afterwards quietly and peace-
lly expired, in the 28th year of his age.

Rachel Fowler, daughter of John and Han-
h Barnard, was born at Upperthorpe, near
heffield, the 9th of the Eleventh month, 1767.
e appears, even in childhood, to have been fa-
ured with religious impressions, and in some
marks written in after life, alludes to the secret
anifestations of a Saviour's love, which she was
us early permitted to feel; her mind was at
nes so powerfully touched by the visitations of
ivine Grace, that she was often, during the

silent part of meetings, much tendered in spirit; and so lasting were the impressions then received, that they were never wholly effaced.

The following extracts from her memoranda, will portray the state of her mind as she advanced in life:

"About the 18th year of my age I became more thoughtful, and felt increasingly anxious to be directed into the way that was acceptable in the Divine sight; for in all speculative reasoning I felt a vacuum, and always believed that the utmost attainment of human reason, is to know, that finite minds cannot comprehend Infinity; and that the more we know, the more we shall be penetrated with a knowledge of our own feebleness. For some time my mind remained tossed and not.comforted. About the 19th year of my age, whilst in London at the time of the Yearly Meeting, I was present at a religious opportunity in the family where I was staying, when a dear friend very affectionately addressed me in Gospel love, inviting me to forsake lying vanities, and wait for, and obey the intimations of Truth inwardly revealed. For a time my spirit was melted within me, and I firmly resolved, that if the Lord would but support me, let others do as they might, I would seek more singly to serve Him; and that secret covenant was, I trust, never wholly broken; though for want of more faithfulness and simplicity, I am still but a dwarf in the best knowledge. I wished to conceal my religious feelings, and too much in conduct resembled Nicodemus; but my mistakes on this *hand* have arisen more from a fear of being

a dishonour to the blessed cause of Truth, than from being ashamed to acknowledge Christ before men." Having been favoured in some degree to appreciate the benefits of retirement, she became regularly in the practice of waiting in the morning to seek for preservation through the day, and retiring again in the evening to feel after "the Rock of her strength." The promise that "they that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength," was often verified in our beloved friend's experience. In speaking of one of these evening retirements, she says, "My mind was remarkably humbled, and the favour extended brought into subjection every obtruding thought, so that for a short time a ray of ineffable sweetness covered my mind, under which I could reverently acknowledge, surely this must be permitted as a foretaste of the feelings of purified spirits hereafter; and on account of this unmerited favour, I was then capable, and have at times since desired, feelingly to adopt the language of, "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and all that is within me, bless his Holy name." She had frequently to pass through mental conflict, but felt restrained from telling her experience to any, choosing (to use her own words,) "rather to sit at the feet of Jesus." "In this state," she continues, "I remained for some years, endeavouring secretly to learn the Divine law; yet often having to mourn over my own unwatchfulness."

On the 19th of the Eighth month, 1790, she was united in marriage to our late friend Robert Fowler, who was a man remarkably devoted to the service of God, and they resided in the com-

pass of Melksham Meeting the remainder of their days. In the 26th year of her age, at a meeting at Birmingham, she first appeared as a minister; and in allusion to her subsequent feelings, says, "A degree of holy calm spread over my mind—and during the course of the day I was favoured with sweet peace." In the exercise of her gift, she was concerned reverently to wait for the renewed puttings forth and guidance of the Holy Spirit, and having been taught in the school of Christ, she became an able minister of the Gospel. She was a diligent reader of the Holy Scriptures, and was strengthened in a clear and instructive manner to enlarge upon them to the edification and comfort of others. Although not engaged to travel much in the work of the ministry, she at different times left her home, visiting in the love of the Gospel, the meetings of Friends in several parts of England, and in 1823 she visited some meetings in Ireland.

In the year 1825 this dear friend became a widow. Few could have more to lose in being deprived of the dearest companion in life, yet she was strengthened to bear this sore bereavement with much exemplary Christian submission, and to evidence her continued dedication to the service of her Lord. In 1828 she visited the meetings of Friends in Scotland, and some of those in the northern counties of England, much to the comfort and edification of those amongst whom she was thus constrained to labour in the love of the Gospel.

In the year 1830, our dear friend met with an accident, which was the apparent cause of long and acute suffering, and ultimately of her death

he remedies used never yielding more than tem-
porary relief. At this period her mind was deep-
y impressed with the precarious tenure on which
hang all temporal things; and she sought to be,
n all respects, ready for the summons to appear
before the Judge of quick and dead. On one
occasion, making some arrangements respecting
her outward concerns, she thus writes in reference
o her children: "I wish most affectionately to
ay 'Farewell' to each of my tenderly beloved
hildren;—and may the Lord bless you! Perhaps
may be allowed to add, that though never very
nxious about earthly treasure, yet my heart has
or you most earnestly and above all things de-
ired, that you might be preserved in the Divine
ear; and at times I trust I have been enabled to
upplicate for you the directing, preserving, and
rotecting influence of the grace of our Lord and
Saviour Jesus Christ.

"In this awful hour, a confident belief is in
nercy granted, that if watchful, my beloved chil-
ren will be increasingly strengthened to follow
he law of Redeeming Love, and in their several
egrees, to tread in the footsteps of their emi-
ently pious father, respecting whom it may truly
e said, that he endeavoured sincerely to be found
mongst the humble followers of a self-denying
nd crucified Lord."

In the summer of 1832 her health was so far
estored, that she laid before the Monthly Meet-
ng of which she was a member, a concern
hich had for many years occupied her mind,
o pay a visit to the meetings of Friends in
Norfolk, and the families of Friends in Nor-

wich. Near sympathy was felt and expressed, and she was set at liberty for that service, with the full unity of her friends. In her subsequent illness she reverted to the accomplishment of this visit with feelings of thankfulness, it having been productive of great peace and satisfaction to her mind; but the exercise both mental and bodily which she underwent, tended considerably to increase the unfavourable symptoms of the disorder. This effect was also greatly aggravated by a most afflictive event which occurred about this time, in the death of her youngest son, Robert, after a short illness, at Avignon, in the South of France. The state of her mind under this heavy trial, as well as the rapid progress of her complaint, will be best shown by an extract from her memoranda:

"Alas! this year commences under the pressure of deep sorrow;—may deepest resignation to the Divine will in all things, be mercifully granted to a poor unworthy suppliant.—Oh! blessed Redeemer, look down; yet support my drooping mind." Notwithstanding these afflictions, our dear friend continued very exemplary in attending meetings, in which her communications were much to the comfort and edification of her friends.

In the Second month, 1833, she went for some time into the neighbourhood of London, with a view of obtaining further medical assistance, and, if possible, some relief from pain; but the symptoms then became decidedly unfavourable; and in the Sixth month she returned home, fully aware of the fatal nature of the disorder; with entire reliance on the mercy of God in Christ Jesus,

she was enabled to behold without dismay, the certain approach of death; and to her we trust might be applied the words of the apostle, "Though our outward man perish, yet the inward man is renewed day by day." The patience with which she was enabled to endure extreme bodily suffering was very striking, and at times, when in some degree relieved from pain, she would smile on those around her; and on one of these occasions said, "What a mercy to be free from agony, but what a favour to be permitted to have such a hold on mercy. I feel without a cloud, and would have none of you to be discouraged. I have prayed for our little meeting, that it may be kept alive in famine; and I do believe it will, if you are all faithful to your gifts. I would not have you look at outward discouragements; this I think has been a loss to me." She frequently expressed the concern she felt for young Friends, saying, "My advice is, that they should make themselves well acquainted with the important truths contained in the Holy Scriptures, and humbly wait for the instructions of Him who hath the key of David, that He would be their expositor and interpreter. I think it my dying duty to tell my dear young friends, that in this hour of conflict my faith has been confirmed, that 'we have not followed cunningly devised fables,' in supporting the ancient testimonies of Truth as held by our religious Society." During the last four days of her life, extreme weakness prevented her from fixing her mind on any subject, but at intervals a sentence escaped her lips, showing that her hope and confidence were un-

shaken. At one time she repeated, "O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?" and again she exclaimed, "When shall I awake?" She continued without much variation until the morning of the 30th of Eighth month, 1833, when she peacefully departed, aged about 66 years. Thus terminated the earthly course of this beloved friend, and whilst we are sensible of the loss which the Church has sustained, we have the consoling belief that through Redeeming Love and Mercy, the change to her was unspeakably glorious.

It is beautifully recorded in Scripture, that the "path of the just is as the shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day;" and that "the end of that man is peace." With the truth of these declarations the last illness and closing days of JOSEPH STORRS FRY of Redland near Bristol, was strikingly in accordance.

In relinquishing his hold on life and the things of it, his mind enjoyed a peace which appeared to be unbroken by the fluctuating events of time; under a sense of which he said to one of his children: "What a favour, to be preserved in faith, hope, patience." He often said that "he was ready to submit to every dispensation of his Heavenly Father's will concerning him, in the turnings of his gracious hand, and as waiting his change with humble hope and confidence; and that even in the effects of daily increasing weakness he was enabled to rejoice, as it seemed like a

nger to bring him nearer to his heavenly

ath month, 1835. After a gradual diminu-
f strength, during a considerable period, hav-
perienced an increased affection of the breath-
rom symptoms of which he had previously
d,) he remarked to one of his children, that
sidered himself in a very critical state, but
ouraged them to give him up with cheerful-
to the hands of Him with whom are the
of life; and in whose unmerited love and
he was ready to place all his trust: adding,
n I am gone I hope you will live in love,
the spirit of prayer.—I have every bless-
d entire peace of mind, through the mercy
in Christ Jesus."

ing his illness, he occasionally enjoyed por-
f the sacred Scriptures; to the attentive
and study of which, during health and de-
days, it had been his habit to devote a
rable portion of his time; and on which his
welt with a continually deepening interest;
is experience of the hidden treasures con-
in them, and of the consolation to be deri-
m a reception of their truths. He often
at peace, sweet peace was his portion; and
ed that he was extremely comfortable and
in the prospect of dissolution: while those
re with him were made sensible of the pre-
of the love of God through Christ Jesus,
ing to the mind a sense of that peace which
all understanding.

ften spoke of the necessity of preparation
health; and of being ready whenever the

awful summons may arrive. He said that he had no fear of death; and, speaking of the great end of our existence, he frequently impressed on those around him, that there is nothing else worth living for: and he remarked, "What a different world this would be, if every individual contributed his mite on the side of virtue!" This sentiment he often expressed, in the conviction of the importance of individual responsibility, whether greater or less; and the momentous consideration whether the influence of our lives in word and deed, is on the side of good or evil. He said that he had no wish to live, but for the glory of God, His church, and people. He frequently used to tell his children to pay great attention to any little convictions they might feel in their own minds; saying, that he believed that any apparent sacrifice which they might consequently make, would be blessed to them: sometimes quoting the text, "Happy is he that condemneth not himself in that thing which he alloweth."

Eleventh month, 5th. To a friend he sent the following message: "Tell him that I hope he will know the blood of the Lamb sprinkled on the lintel and door posts of his heart; and that any little defilements which there are about him will be washed away." In the course of this day's conversation, he said: "I trust it will please my gracious Saviour to take me into His arms, when His time comes;" adding: "It is on the Great Sacrifice that we *must rely*, the sacrificial Lamb sprinkling the posts of our doors; which can keep the destroyer out." Speaking of his state, and uttering short ejaculations occasionally,

he said: "Gracious Father, be pleased to be with me, and all my dear children at the solemn close; to take away the bitterness which common nature feels." On another occasion, reading to him that text, "By the grace of God I am what I am,"—he said: "Ah that is much to the point;—'By the grace of God I am what I am;'—I may truly say with thankfulness, that *that* is it which has kept and preserved me from my youth up, and redeemed me: His mercy and truth have followed me all my life long."

On the morning of the 7th, about ten days before the final scene closed, his mind seemed deeply impressed with the awful realities of a future state of being; he requested his children to sit round his bed, he then alluded to what had been the ejaculation of his mind in the night season, being this, "Gracious God, be pleased to lead me into thy robing chamber, where I may be stripped of all the filthiness of the flesh; and washed perfectly clean in the blood of Jesus Christ, my Redeemer; that I may be clothed upon with the fine white linen which is the righteousness of saints; and that I may be prepared to stand before thee, having on the wedding garment;" he added "prepared—for it is not my doing." His mind now seemed filled with the prospect of the joy that was set before him; and he spoke in glowing language of the beauty of the celestial city, and of the fine white linen, which is the righteousness of saints; saying, "Oh, the beauty, the glory of the celestial city! Oh! to be clothed in the pure bright linen, which is the righteousness of saints." "Oh for you!" he said, "Oh

for me, that we may be clothed with the whi robes, the white robes! Oh, the beauty! oh, th glory, to be made meet to stand before the throne and to join the innumerable multitude who then worship the Lord God and the Lamb—if we may but be made meet for it." His mind seemed filled with the prospect, and he quoted parts of that text: "A great multitude whom no man can number of all nations, and kindreds, and people, and tongues, stood before the throne and before the Lamb, clothed with white robes and palms in their hands." Rev. vii. 9.—Speaking of the mercy, which is thus granted, and saying that the subject sometimes filled him with delight, he added: "We must all press towards the celestial city."—"Oh the blessedness! oh the happiness of having on the white robes!" adding: "It is the grand ultimatum of our existence, to be clothed in the white robes; there is nothing else worth living for."

Eleventh month, 10th. To a member of the small monthly meeting, to which he had for many years been attached, he expressed his concern for the preservation of our religious Society; and that the members of it might be, not cold professors merely, but as those that are indeed alive unto God: he also expressed his value for a pure Gospel ministry, and for spiritual worship, as experienced in silent meetings. His mind dwelt on the awfulness of entering on such an engagement with our spirits unprepared for so deep and solemn a service; professing to draw near unto God whilst our hearts are far from him. He expressed very fully his conviction of the reality of an in

mediate Divine communication to the mind; and was jealous lest the cause of spiritual religion might sustain loss by an undervaluing of this vital principle. He also spoke of the great importance of individual dedication of heart, and listening to the voice of the Lord; that we may be ready, waiting to obey his requirings. On his being asked whether, when contemplating the near approach of death, and after the opportunity which he had enjoyed of taking a calm and unbiassed review of subjects, he still felt satisfied of the truth of the fundamental doctrines, as professed by our Society, he most fully replied, that there never was a time when he had been more convinced of their being in unison with those of the Gospel; and that, from his own experience, he had found them calculated to convey strength and comfort to the mind.

He often spoke of the necessity of being prepared for the last great event; saying to one of his family, "See the importance of preparation before!" and remarked, that although his disease had been so lingering, hundreds and thousands were taken without any warning; saying also to a friend, that he believed the work was done for him by a merciful God and a merciful Redeemer.

12th. Being settled for the night, on being asked if he was comfortable, he said: "Yes, very comfortable—very sweet—to lay my head down in peace; just as if I was laying it down on my Saviour's lap." To a friend who expressed to him his belief that he was very near the kingdom —he replied, that his own mind also had been very sweetly comforted.

On the evening of the 17th, he requested to be much in quietness,—and on the following morning, after a night of much suffering, yet alleviated with some comfort, he peacefully breathed out his spirit into the hands of him who gave it, being in the 69th year of his age.

In presenting the foregoing memorial of Joseph Storrs Fry, it may not be unsuitable to add that his wife ANN FRY,—who died in the year 1829, at the age of 65,—was one who, having happily been enabled to choose the Lord for her portion, and the God of Jacob for the lot of her inheritance, found Him to be the "chief among ten thousand, and altogether lovely." In this view the offering of the whole heart, and the dedication of her life, from her youth up, appeared to her a small return unto him, who, in redeeming love and mercy, had made her sensible of her lost estate, and of the need in which she stood of a Saviour; and made her willing to invite others to come, taste, and see that the Lord is good. Hence she was often engaged, through private channels, to communicate spiritual counsel, either of warning or encouragement to individuals, of which there is much cause to believe that the fruits remain to the glory of God.

She was, for many years, an acknowledged minister in our Society; and was occasionally engaged in that service, in visiting both the meetings and families of Friends in her own and some adjacent meetings.

the year 1813, accompanied by our late Thomas Shillitoe, she visited from house se, the families of the poor throughout the ive district of Kingswood, in the neigh- ood of Bristol; a part of which was at that nvolved in degradation, ignorance, and vice. s people, their visit of Christian love, proved emarkably acceptable; and it still continues in the hearts of many amongst them.

ed the spiritual interest of the poor gene- was ever prominent in her view; and she mes felt the drawings of Gospel love to ad- hem by her pen, and was engaged in min- g to their wants temporarily, as well as ally, by visiting them at their own houses, parting to them counsel, warning or conso-

In this cause, it seemed that every grati- n was easily relinquished, so that she might bled to render an account with joy, through ace which she had received of the Lord Jesus; at his glorious Gospel might be magnified ound, until the "Kingdoms of this world ecome the kingdoms of our Lord and of rist; and he shall reign forever and ever."

removal from this scene of mutability was y sudden—yet there is good ground to be- she was prepared, through that adorable r, in whose merits and mediation she had nabled to place all her trust, to join in the sal anthem of—"Blessing, and honour, and and power, be unto Him who sitteth upon one, and to the Lamb forever."

Our dear friend THOMAS SHILLITOE was born in London in the Second month, 1754, of parents not in profession with Friends. In his youthful days, through the visitations of Divine grace, he was led to feel the importance of a religious life; but at that very critical period, he was often exposed to great temptations, and in the way of associating with those who did not fear God, but slighted his holy law, and went in the way to do evil. He felt the sad consequences of this; but a hand unseen was near to protect him: the attractions of heavenly love were graciously afforded, and were not disregarded.

It appears that as he advanced towards manhood, he became, from preference, a frequent attender of our religious meetings, though he had been brought up in the national mode of worship. He was then entirely dependent on his own industry for support; and as his attachment to the principles of our religious Society increased, he was, in consequence of his conscientious conduct, brought into difficulty, as to the means of gaining a livelihood. This circumstance became known to some Friends in London, through whose kind interest on his behalf, he was placed as a clerk in a banking-house in the city. He felt the great importance of a life of self-denial, and of entire conformity to the Divine will; yet he was often sensible that he had strong temptations to follow the vanities, and follies of this world. He had a great fondness for gay apparel, and felt that his peace was concerned in mortifying this disposition; and he faithfully bore his cross in this as

well as in other things. In the course of his services as banker's clerk, he had to purchase lottery tickets for country correspondents, and to do some other things which troubled him. Hence, as he was a man of a tender conscience, he became uneasy in his new situation; he sought for Divine guidance, and after many conflicts of mind, gave up his place, and thought it his duty to learn the trade of a shoemaker, an employment which he followed as long as he continued in business.

The confinement of London not suiting his health, he removed to Tottenham in the year 1778, having some time previously been admitted as a member of our religious Society, by Gracechurch Street Monthly Meeting. Here he steadily followed his new line of employment, and in the ensuing spring formed a respectable connexion in marriage. His course and that of his wife were marked by honest industry and contentment with their lot; and they trained up a young family consistently with their circumstances, and in accordance with our religious profession, teaching them to fear God and keep his commandments.

In the year 1790, our dear friend was acknowledged a minister by Tottenham Monthly Meeting, having for a considerable time previously spoken in that character in our meetings for worship. After this period, he left his outward concerns from time to time, and in Gospel love visited his friends in nearer and more distant counties, and paid a general visit to Friends in Ireland. The cares of a rising family pressing heavily upon him, he felt these sacrifices to be acts of *simple faith*; but believing them to be in

the line of his religious duty, he allowed no inferior considerations to turn him aside. When from home he pursued the service with great diligence; his visits were acceptable to his friends, and, we believe, to their religious edification. He was accustomed to travel in a very simple way, and was very careful not to occasion needless expense to himself or to his friends; and in order to set himself at liberty for these services, he often made great exertions in his business previous to leaving home. When, in the latter part of the time that he was in trade, he found that he could leave his outward concerns with less anxiety, the journeys were performed principally on foot. About the year 1806, thinking that, through the Divine blessing on his honest endeavours, he had gained a competency, he retired from business, believing it right to be given up to the service of his Lord. His means were limited, but as his wants were few, and his habits very simple and moderate, he found that he had a sufficiency.

Our dear friend was a man of an energetic mind. If, in conscientiously and plainly setting before his friends, in his intercourse with them, what he believed to be their mistakes, whether in practice or in opinion, and if in an honest zeal to be found not flinching in the discharge of his duty, he at times tried them, his love and affection were such as to prove the sincerity of his heart, and the kindness of his intentions. He was often brought very low, partly arising from nervous feelings, and partly from the religious exercises of mind which he passed through: he

was also not unfrequently very cheerful. This was strikingly the case after the performance of any act of duty to which he had believed himself called. In these acts of dedication, he was faithful and persevering, however humiliating the nature of the engagement. The greater the cross to his natural inclination, the greater was his fear, lest self-love, or the desire of ease to the flesh, should cause him to shrink from what he believed to be the will of his God. An instructive illustration of this feature in his character is presented in some very trying service which he performed in Ireland. In the populous cities of Dublin and Cork, as well as in some other places in that nation, where vice and immorality abound, he went, in the years 1810 and 1811, accompanied by some of his friends, from house to house, without distinction, where ardent spirits were offered for sale, to warn those who kept such shops, and the persons assembled there, of the evil of their doings. The message which he conveyed was short and plain, and simple; but being delivered in Christian love, it was received by many with attention and respect.

In the year 1813, he was engaged, as the preceding memorial states, in conjunction with our late friend, Ann Fry, in paying religious visits to the families of the poor in the extensive district of Kingswood, near Bristol. Their faithful labour of Christian love, amongst some of the most degraded of our fellow-creatures, appeared to make much impression, even upon the minds of those little accustomed to consider their eternal interests; and the way in which our friends were

mercifully helped to perform this arduous service, encourages the belief that they were under the immediate guidance and protection of our blessed Lord and Master, who in commanding his disciples to go forth, promised to be with them; and he will continue to be with his servants in the present day, who in simple obedience and living faith, endeavour to know and to perform his holy will.

He was remarkable, through a long course of years, for his kindness to the poor and distressed, sympathizing with them in their troubles, pleading for a just remuneration of their labours, and liberal to them according to his means; prompt and unwearied in soliciting the affluent for relief for such, especially exerting himself on behalf of those who had seen brighter days. In these labours of love, his disinterested applications seldon failed to be successful. He bore a faithful testimony against the love of the world, whether it showed itself in vanity in dress, or in other extravagance, or in the eager pursuit of wealth, calling his friends to the necessity of daily bearing the cross in all things, warning them against speculations in trade, and urging them to take heed lest, by coverting riches, they should make shipwreck of faith and of a good conscience.

With a view of being near his children, he left Tottenham in the year 1812, and lived some years in Yorkshire, and a longer time in Hertfordshire. Whilst there, he possessed the esteem of Friends; and, in some instances, rather remarkably so, that of several persons of other religious societies, who seemed to respect him for

his faithfulness. He was frequent in visiting the sick, and sympathizing with the afflicted, evincing much concern for the everlasting welfare of those among whom he resided. The moral and religious improvement of the poor was also a subject that often occupied his attention. He was frequently engaged in religious meetings in a plain, searching testimony, tending to arouse from a state of indifference and unconcernedness in religion, and to stir up all to diligence in occupying with the different talents entrusted to their care. His watchfulness and circumspect conduct appeared to have a salutary influence amongst his friends, and when he left Hertfordshire, his removal was sincerely regretted.

During his residence in that county, our dear friend paid two extensive religious visits on the continent, passing through, or tarrying in, many of the nations of Europe, between the years 1821 and 1825. In the course of these engagements, he visited the few professing with Friends in the South of France and in Germany, also in Norway; and he sought out and visited pious characters in many places through which he travelled. Accounts have been received from several of these of the comfort and instruction derived from his Christian labours among them. He travelled mostly alone; and being wholly unacquainted with the languages of the people, it was a close trial of his faith. But keeping a single eye to the guidance of his gracious Lord, he was mercifully cared for from place to place. His way was, in a remarkable manner, opened by unexpectedly meeting with kind, efficient interpreters, who

assisted him in performing the service which he believed to be required of him. He had long entertained a high sense of the purity of morals which the Gospel of Christ requires; in his travels he found much that was opposed to this, and did not fail, on some such occasions, honestly to testify against it. One thing which greatly troubled him was the sad disregard of the First day of the week; he plainly set this evil before those who had the power to apply a remedy. When in the cities of Hamburgh and Altona, he drew up an address to the inhabitants of those places, remonstrating with them on the neglect of this duty. This address was translated into the German language, and extensively distributed by him there with his own hand.

Though our departed friend had received but little education, his courteous and affable, yet respectful manners, often facilitated his access to persons of high rank in society. Considering kings in the character of fathers of their people, he many times, both in this and in foreign countries, thought it his duty to seek for interviews with them. As he patiently looked unto the Lord, in simple dependence upon him, an opportunity was often afforded him to communicate what was upon his mind. Either verbally, or by written memorials, he conveyed his exercise for their eternal welfare, and that they might be good examples to their subjects; and also his concern for their adopting measures calculated to repress crime, and to promote Christian virtue, and the *true* happiness of their people.

In the year 1826, at the advanced age of seven-

ty-two, he paid a religious visit to Friends in America, and travelled among them about three years. It was a time of much unsettlement and of sore trial to faithful Friends, owing to a grievous disesteem, on the part of many, of the great truths of the Christian religion. It appears by the testimonials which have been received, that the company of our dear friend was acceptable to his brethren in America at that time, and that his solid, consistent deportment, and steady testimony against the spirit of unbelief, tended to their encouragement and strength.

After returning home he lived the rest of his days at Tottenham with his wife, who had been and continued to be, a faithful help-meet to him, and who survived him. He felt the infirmities of declining years. Of later times his bodily sufferings were often considerable; but living near the meeting-house, he regularly attended meetings, continuing earnestly to exhort his friends to let obedience to the law of God keep pace with the knowledge of its requirements; labouring with them on the necessity of pressing after holiness of life, and of a thorough surrender of their wills to the Divine will. He still endavoured to do good and to communicate. He was much beloved and respected by his neighbours. One of the very last acts of his life, when his weakness had greatly increased, and disease was wasting his constitution, was to collect and assist in expending some money for the comfort of a few of his poorer neighbours, by the repair and improvement of some alms-houses. He was continually concerned that he might be found ready to meet his Lord, when

the solemn messenger of death should arrive, often adverting to the necessity of watchfulness, lest having long professed the Truth, he should in the end become a cast-away. In the retrospect of his lengthened but active life, he was very desirous that his friends should know that he trusted in nothing but the free mercy of God in Christ Jesus, repeatedly assuring them, that all his own righteousness was but as filthy rags.

On the 5th of the Sixth month, 1836, he was taken more alarmingly ill. Early in the morning of the following day he became much worse, from increased debility; and his breathing being difficult, he said, "It is labour, but not sorrow. O! deliver me, if consistent with thy blessed will. I am in the hands of a merciful God—take me. I can give up all in this world. Mercy! mercy! O! come, come, blessed Jesus, if it is consistent with thy blessed will." In the course of the evening of that day he was visited by a friend, who found him in extreme weakness: but in the possession of his mental powers. He observed that it was difficult to maintain patience. "O! for patience!" he exclaimed; "O! for a little help to be preserved in patience!" adding, after some further expression, "but surely mercy is even now covering the judgment-seat as to a hair's breadth." A hope was expressed to him, that although the body was brought very low, the mind was anchored on the unfailing Rock; he promptly replied, "O, yes;—if it were not so what should I now do, or what would now become of me?—Ah! truly, I am a poor creature every way, wholly dependent on the mercy of my Redeemer;

and if he do but admit the pearl gates to be so far opened that I may be admitted within them, it will be enough. O! I see the goodly land before me, and the glorious journey thither; but I am not yet permitted to enter it. It is indeed a beautiful prospect, as clear to the eye of my soul as any outward object to the natural sight." He then exclaimed, "O! the love of my Redeemer, how sweet it is. May my latest breath be engaged in singing his praises." He further observed, that he had no works or merit of his own to carry with him on that beautiful road, nor any claim to prefer at the pearl gates; but the love and mercy of that Saviour who shed his precious blood for him. On the friend's taking leave of him, he expressed that he felt love to all his friends without exception, emphatically adding, "to *all* my friends." At another time, on receiving a message of love from two friends, he said his love was to every body, all the world over, even the worst sinner. He loved them; but not their deeds—that his love was universal, to all the human race; adding, "if it were not so, how miserable indeed should I feel!"

He quietly passed away from time to eternity, on the 12th of the Sixth month, 1836. He was about eighty-two years old, and had been a minister upwards of fifty years. To this aged servant of God we believe may be applied the words of Holy Scripture: "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, from henceforth: yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours; and their works do follow them."

In the life of ELIZABETH LINNEY, which was terminated at the age of 30 years, we are presented with a remarkable evidence of the efficacy of that grace which brings salvation, by which her mind was early impressed with the fear of God, preserved amidst much exposure to evil, brought into a precious degree of conformity with the Divine will, sustained throughout a lengthened period of disease and suffering, and enabled eventually to meet death with a hope full of immortality.

She was born on the 24th of the Seventh month, 1804, at Ripon, in Yorkshire, of parents who were poor and illiterate. Her father was a man of irregular habits, and at length he left his wife and children, to enter on a military life, volunteering for foreign service. Her mother was, in consequence, obliged to return again to servitude, and to consign her young children to the care of others. Thus at a very early age, the subject of this memoir was deprived of the protection of both her earthly parents, and was placed in a family who manifested no regard for her eternal welfare, and but very little concern respecting the formation of her moral character, receiving as inmates, play-actors and other persons of a similar description, whose precepts and habits are well known to have a demoralizing tendency on the minds of youth. Thus situated, "He who has promised to be a Father to the fatherless," was with her, and protected her from being ensnared by the evil examples which surrounded her: for though she was occasionally taken by her guardians and their

inmates to the theatre and other amusements of the like nature, and was gratified with them at the time, yet the Lord graciously regarded her, and prevented the love of those things from taking root in her infantile breast.

About the 5th year of her age, she was removed from this pernicious association, and placed under the care of her grandmother. At this time she was noticed by some benevolent persons, who at length sent her to a charitable institution, called the School of Industry, where she was clothed, educated, and taken to the national worship on First-days. In that establishment she was taught to read the Holy Scriptures, to use forms of prayer, and to sing psalms and hymns. It was here she first heard that there was a future life—that there was a heaven for the redeemed, and a hell for those who die in an unconverted state;—that mankind are all sinners;—that they must be reconciled to God;—that this they could not effect for themselves; but that God had sent His Son into the world to save sinners, upon condition that they do unfeignedly repent, and believe and obey His Holy Gospel: and that He now sits on the right hand of the Father making intercession for us.

Being much employed in the domestic department, she did not make so much progress in learning as some others; yet she gained enough to enable her to read the Bible, so as measurably to understand some of its truths. She would often recur to the time spent in this establishment with feelings of gratitude to Him who had thus provided her a little education.

It was about this time, it is believed, that she was preciously visited with the day-spring from on high, which created living desires after heaven, and gave her peace in well-doing, and sorrow of heart for evil-doing; she knew not what this secret something was that did visit her, and the follies of youth gradually wore these impressions away: but being blessed with an amiable disposition from her childhood, she left the school beloved both by teachers and scholars, at the age of twelve years.

She was engaged as a servant soon after she left school, and obtained the favour of all among whom her lot was cast. She was not with serious persons. It appears that at this time she remained unconcerned about her eternal interests; she however attended a place of worship (the national church) once in the week.

About the 18th year of her age she was again visited by the Spirit of Truth; and becoming acquainted with a professor of religion about this time, she was encouraged to turn unto the Lord with full purpose of heart; yet she made little or no progress in the spiritual life till a short time previous to her marriage. On leaving her servitude and returning again to Ripon, she had an opportunity of attending the Independent meeting in that place, which was helpful to her, though she was unable to unite in their views upon some doctrinal points; nor could she see her way clear to join that society.

At the age of twenty-one years she entered *into* a married state with G. F. Linney of that *place*, tailor; and although young in years, she

felt much the need of seeking the Divine counsel in this solemn engagement; which she believed was not withheld on that occasion.

Almost immediately after their marriage, they removed to York in search of employment, which, providentially, they met with on the day they arrived; for which blessing they were thankful to Almighty God.

They settled there, and she continued her attendance at the Independent meeting, of which denomination her husband was then a member; but Elizabeth could not feel that satisfaction in the use of those ceremonies which are practised amongst dissenters which her soul longed for, and which she believed was to be, and must be experienced, before there is just cause to believe that all is well within.

About the 22nd year of her age, her husband became convinced of Friends' principles; and after much reasoning and inward conflict, she concluded to go to the Friends' meeting one First-day afternoon or evening, which proved *silent*, as to words; but in which she was much tendered by the power of Truth operating on her heart;—and she returned home in a solemn frame of mind. On being asked if they had any preaching, she answered, "No!" but added, that she had felt more true satisfaction in that *silent* meeting, than in any other meeting she had ever been at.

The three following meetings she attended were also held in silence, in which she was favoured to partake of that spiritual refreshment which is beyond words; and returned from them deeply humbled *and* bowed in spirit. Indeed it did not

fall to her lot, to hear much outward ministry among Friends for some time, though she continued to go to First-day meetings, as often as circumstances would permit: she mostly felt benefitted by attending; and apprehended it was the right place for her to sit down in. She did not immediately embrace all the Christian principles of our religious Society; for although satisfied with sitting down in silence among them, she hoped this might be enough; not inclining to take up any one peculiarity without being convinced of its originating in truth, and that the Lord called for its use at her hands. And He whose ways are not as our ways, nor His thoughts as our thoughts, showed her, in due time, that she must adopt some practices which the world, and other religious denominations, consider non-essentials and which too many amongst us would willingly view in the same light; but—"Oh that some in our Society," she would often say, "knew how much the use of such things do cost some of us then they could not slight them, nor any longer call them non-essential; for all things are essential to our growth in grace, that the Lord calls for; however small they may seem in the eyes of the carnal, or of the lukewarm professor."

As a wife, she was truly exemplary, letting true wisdom set bounds to her desires, in furnishing the house, and in food and raiment both for herself and her family; yet she loved neatness and cleanliness in the strictest sense of the words and was what the Scriptures recommend, a keeper at home, employing all the time she could spare *from* her domestic concerns, (which were many,

in assisting her husband in his trade. It is probable that too much of this employ, added to the anxiety attendant on business which at times lay much upon her, on account of the frequent sickness of her husband, induced her to exert herself beyond what proved in the end beneficial. But on looking back to these occasions, she would at times appeal to the Great Searcher of hearts, and say, that He knew it did not arise from an impure motive, having no desire after, or love for, great things in this life; lest they should be a snare, and prevent a growth in those that are more substantial. And though somewhat injured by close application, she often expressed the peace she felt in doing what she could, when in health, to advance the temporal advantage of her household.

A good constitution became at length much enfeebled; and removing into the centre of the city by no means improved her health, or lessened her anxiety; yet she would often encourage her partner in life, saying, that though the prospect of things was discouraging at present, yet they had sought the Divine will in their earthly steps, and she did believe, that however afflicting things might seem, they would eventually work together for good.

After giving birth to her second child in the Tenth month, 1828, her health improved till the spring following, when it began again to decline. Soon after this she began to think of applying for membership with Friends, but here the enemy came in upon her as a flood; telling her she was too illiterate—that she would not be able to answer the many questions that would be asked her

—that she was not sufficiently acquainted with the letter of their doctrines, and much more of this kind. These besetments, added to the extremely low view she had of herself and of her Christian attainments, protracted her design, and made the conflict great; but the Lord who knew how those things arose, cast out that lying accuser, by His mighty power, to whom the praise was given, so that she was encouraged to apply, and was received, together with her two children, in the Ninth month, 1829.

Many were her fears that, after all, she should not make that progress which she saw was necessary for all who would inherit the kingdom of heaven; and many cries ascended to the Lord, that He would strengthen her to hold out to the end, that He would enlighten her by His blessed Spirit, that she might see all the lurkings of the enemy, and be enabled thereby to shun them; that she might be preserved from sitting down at rest after obtaining membership; which there is ground to fear is mournfully the case with some, who supposing that attainment to be enough, settle down, and their "lamps go out."

Her medical adviser had recommended her removal to a more salubrious situation, and her health continuing delicate, and her husband hearing that the master-tailor's situation was at liberty at Ackworth School, endeavoured to ascertain how far it might be right to give up business and apply for it. After taking the advice of some Friends, he concluded to do so; and the offer of his services being accepted, they took leave, in the Eleventh month, 1829, of their friends in York

who were very dear to them in the Truth; remembering the case of Abraham, to some comfort, though their removal was of a different kind. This parting and going into a strange place where she knew no one, and under such circumstances, proved a close trial of Elizabeth's faith: but believing it was in the ordering of Providence, she learned in this also to be content, and the change had a good effect upon her health for some time; for which blessing she was indeed thankful to the Giver thereof.

In the Eighth month, 1830, soon after giving birth to her third child, her health again began to decline: a cough, to which she had been subject, returned with increased violence, and her whole frame became debilitated, which settled in an affection of the spine; so that by the Fourth month following, she lost, in a great measure, the use of the lower extremities. Having also been, for some time past, prevented meeting with her friends as usual, she became much discouraged; and not feeling the presence of her soul's Beloved so much with her as heretofore, she could adopt the language of the Psalmist, when he said, "Why go I mourning all the day because of the oppression of the enemy;" for he was exceedingly busy; yet she continued waiting on the Lord in solemn silence at home; and He at times graciously owned these approaches, so that she rejoiced in Him, and was enabled to call upon Him, and pour out her prayers unto Him who had seen meet to afflict her, that He would pardon all her faults, and would arise for her deliverance. This He did in due time, and rebuked the adversary,

who was as a roaring lion; and made her hope that she should hold out to the end. Indeed (as a pious writer says) "It is easy to hope when the Sun of Righteousness shines upon us; but when we have again and again to endure many strippings and deep conflicts, it is not so easy to stand *firm* and keep the faith."

The disease increased, and a visit to Scarborough was advised; but this and other means so far failed, that by the end of the Eighth month she totally lost the use of her legs, not being able to move so much as a toe. This unexpected increase of disease, was borne with Christian *fortitude and cheerfulness*; for the Lord was with her, and made her measurably to rejoice in tribulation. Though the increase of this disease, together with other complaints, seemed in the estimation of some to threaten life, yet she believed that her dissolution was not so near as was supposed. She, however, continued to get worse till the end of the year, notwithstanding the efforts of several medical attendants; but she was borne above all, and her faith was strong in the Lord, who had made her content and cheerful in these afflictions. And she would often say to her husband, "Though we have trials that few, if any, know of, we have also joys that the stranger meddleth not with."

By the beginning of the year she had regained some use of her legs; and but little good appearing to result from medical assistance, she gave it quite up. She gradually improved, and was in a little time able to get about the house, and afterwards to lay aside her crutch. This state of health continued till towards the end of the year; taking

the fresh air and using a generous diet, being nearly all she attended to in order to preserve the body; till the alteration and enlargement of a tumor on the back, brought her under serious thoughtfulness; she being informed by her husband, at the request of her doctor, that there was a danger that it might soon prove suddenly fatal.

This unexpected information was received with Christian fortitude; and she stated that she did not see as the doctor saw, in this respect, but concluded, she was so poor a creature to judge about any matter of importance, that it was needful to take the precaution to set her house in order. Being asked by her husband, if it should prove fatal at an unexpected hour, what was her hope, she replied, "On the merits of Christ; I have no other hope. I have nothing of my own to bring." And she also gave directions to her husband concerning her beloved children, and other matters of a worldly nature, with a calmness that showed death was not terrible to her.

Her faith remained unshaken as to the final termination of the disease; and the result was according to her expectation; for after a short time of weakness and confinement, she gradually improved. In a few months she was able to attend meeting; which, with a few exceptions, had not been the case since the summer of 1830; and she was thankful for this great favour.

In the following summer she appeared to derive benefit from a month's residence at Scarborough; for which she thankfully observed to her husband, "We have much to cause us to rejoice,

yet it must be with fear and trembling." She continued gaining strength for several months, also attending meetings frequently; and before the end of the year, she was able to resume her domestic work with less assistance than for some months before; and she forgot not the Lord that had delivered her; but quickened her pace heavenward; though, for some time, she saw not that she should soon have done with all things here below; she being then so much better as to the body.

Having again in prospect another of those seasons that had always proved trying to nature, she doubted of its termination, which caused her to examine closely her spiritual state. She now devoted all her spare time to reading, especially the Holy Scriptures, to retirement, and communing with her own heart; and in these moments of retirement she was frequently overheard in vocal prayer, that nothing might remain in her that would not endure the last conflict. O! the increased fervency with which she addressed the Throne of Grace as the event drew nigh; though she seldom disclosed her feelings to any one.

This increase of fervency caused her husband to fear the awful hour was fast approaching, when she would have to leave all in this world; and about the end of the Second month, an attack of influenza shook her much, and increased a constitutional cough to a great degree.

Being at times reminded that the Lord had done much for her, and brought her through many trials; and that He was able to bring her through *this also*, if He pleased; she would say, all this

she knew, but she could not alter her views upon this event, though her faith stood firm, being in Him that cannot be moved.

She was at length reduced very low both in body and mind, thinking herself past hope and deserted of the Lord: but after some days, a Friend sitting with her husband by the bed-side, Elizabeth expressed her fears that she was too great a sinner to be saved; to which the Friend replied to this effect: "Thou knowest that Christ came into the world to save sinners; and that we none of us have any thing of our own that will save us without Him." She was also informed that disease prevented her being able to see these things; and the enemy taking the advantage of this, caused her these distressing feelings. To this she replied, "Yes it was;" and afterwards was much relieved from them. She had a great conflict in giving up her husband and children, but the Lord enabled her to do this, and at times to look unto Him with confidence.

On First-day the 15th of Sixth month, she seemed decidedly better, and in the intervals of clearness, told her husband that she felt better; but still believed the time was not far distant when she should die—that she now saw it was disease that had wrought upon her poor mind—that there appeared nothing now in the way—that the work was finished by Him who had begun it. She then conversed about the future welfare of her husband and children with great clearness and calmness.

The next day she appeared still better, but *said to her husband* and sister, "I now look for-

ward to my end, with a hope *full* of immortality;" and speaking to her husband of this last trial, added, "I shall soon be beyond the reach of affliction and sorrow."

On Third-day morning, the 17th, she altered much for the worse. Towards evening she appeared to be sinking fast; and on her husband entering the room she said, lifting up her eyes to heaven, "Now I am going to glory."

MARY ALEXANDER was born at Tottenham the 13th of the Ninth month, 1758, of parents professing with Friends. In early life, and particularly whilst at school, she was sometimes favoured with the tendering visitations of Divine love; but the impressions thus made on her mind were not permanent, for as she advanced in years she evinced much volatility of disposition, with a strong natural will, little disposed to submit to the restraining influence of heavenly love, and to be led in the narrow path of self-denial.

In the year 1781 she went to reside in the compass of Coggeshall monthly meeting, previous to which, by submission to the power of Divine Grace, a great change had been wrought in her, which was evinced by her solid and exemplary deportment. About the 32nd year of her age, she believed herself called to bear public testimony to the Lord's goodness; and as she endeavoured faithfully to occupy with the gift bestowed upon *her*, carefully waiting upon him who had called *her* to the work, for the renewed evidence of the

Divine anointing, she experienced a growth therein, and became an able minister, qualified rightly to divide the word, to the edification of many who shared her Gospel labours.

In the year 1798, in company with fellow labourers in the same good work, she visited Friends in the counties of Surrey, Sussex, and Kent. She was afterwards repeatedly engaged in a similar way with her beloved friend Mary Proud, with whom she then resided, and to whom she felt closely united in the bonds of Gospel fellowship.

In the summer of 1826 she visited Friends in their families in the compass of Tottenham Monthly Meeting, and within the last few years at different times those in the several Monthly Meetings, constituting her own Quarterly Meeting, and in the spring of 1830, the meetings of Friends in the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon. In the following autumn she was united with her ancient friend Rebecca Byrd, in holding meetings with those not professing with us, in some places within the compass of Dorset and Hants Quarterly Meeting. These were her last religious engagements, at a distance from home, and some of them were performed under the pressure of considerable bodily infirmity, but they were productive of relief and comfort to her own mind, and she often recurred to them as retaining a grateful remembrance, of the sustaining help, mercifully afforded in the evening of her day, enabling her to pay these debts of love to her friends.

She highly valued the discipline established in our religious Society, believing it to have proved as a hedge *around us*, and was zealously engaged

to promote the maintenance of good order, by the steady and impartial exercise thereof in the spirit of love.

To the poor, she was a truly kind and sympathizing friend, feeling tenderly for them in their various wants and privations, and, when able, frequently visiting them in their own dwellings, and according to her ability, ministering to their relief. Nor was her liberality confined to persons in actual distress, but was extended in a private way to some whose pecuniary resources were slender; thus endeavouring to approve herself a faithful steward of the temporal as well as spiritual gifts with which she was entrusted.

A few years previous to her decease, she had a very serious illness from which it did not appear likely she would recover. At this period she uttered many sweet expressions, evincing her humble yet steady reliance on Divine love and mercy through "the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world." On one occasion she expressed herself nearly as follows: "I have no righteousness to clothe myself with—no—I have not done much for the Truth—I hope I have been preserved from doing much against it;" and added, "To have just a place is all I ask—I have a little trust. I have not seen how this illness may terminate. I desire to have no will of my own, but that the Divine will may be done in me, by me, and through me." At another time, "I am very unworthy, but I think I can say, 'Though an host should encamp against me, mine heart shall not fear, though war should rise against me, *in* this will I be confident. One thing have I

desired of the Lord; that will I seek after; that I may dwell in the house of the Lord all the days of my life, to behold the beauty of the Lord and to inquire in his temple.'" At another time, "What a favour to have the mind sweetly centred—What a favour!"

She was a very diligent attender of our meetings for worship and discipline, often going of late with great difficulty, and was not unfrequently on these occasions, strengthened to evince in public ministry, her unabated desire for the promotion of the cause of righteousness.

Within the last few months of her life her memory was evidently failing:—of this she appeared to be fully sensible, and sometimes expressed with tears, her earnest desire that amidst the weakening of her mental powers, and the increasing infirmities of an afflicted tabernacle, she might be preserved from saying or doing any thing that might bring reproach on that precious cause which she loved and had publicly espoused.

An apprehension had at times rested on her mind that she might be released from the trials of time, with little or no previous warning--and so it proved. She was at meeting on the morning of First-day, the 17th of Eleventh month, and appeared to be nearly as well as usual; in the evening she was engaged in writing to an absent friend; after which she walked into an adjoining room, where she was suddenly taken ill; endeavours were promptly used to relieve her, but she signified her belief that they would be unavailing. For a short time she appeared to be engaged in supplication, and after thrice ejaculating "My Hea-

venly Father," immediately expired, at the age of 75.

Whilst sensible of the loss which we and the church have sustained in the removal of this our beloved friend, we feel that on her behalf there is cause for thankfulness in the belief, that having experienced the washing of regeneration, by submission to the sanctifying operations of the Spirit of Truth, she is accepted in and through Christ Jesus, and has received that crown of righteousness which the apostle declares that "The Lord, the righteous Judge, will give unto all those who love his appearing."

MARTHA SMITH was the daughter of Henry and Mary Ecroyd of Edgend in Lancashire. Of a lively and cheerful disposition, and, in early life, not being subjected to the discipline of the cross of Christ, she indulged in worldly enjoyments, though closely followed by the reproofs of instruction. In this situation, she continued to reject the offers of redeeming love, until plunged into deep affliction by the death of her father, after a few days illness.

Brought low by this unexpected bereavement, she bowed to the stroke; and accepted the fatherly chastisements of that Divine Hand, whose more gentle corrections she had hitherto refused to regard. Deep were her conflicts, and humiliating the baptisms, which she had to pass through:—all outward enjoyment ceased to be availing to her comfort: and she at length learned to wait, *in* humble submission and resignation, for help

from Him who is mighty: "My stout heart," she writes, "was broken to pieces, and became as clay in the hands of the Great Potter. I was made willing to suffer, come what would come; because I had sinned against my God; and had not obeyed his holy will."

In the year 1789, she was married to William Smith, of Doncaster. He was a man of amiable disposition and upright character; and one who, through a long life, was highly esteemed, both in the Society and amongst his neighbours. In the report of a local Institution soon after his decease, it was publicly declared of him: "To lessen human suffering, in whatever form it might be presented, was the object of his unwearied solicitude; and in the prosperity of benevolent Institutions he cordially rejoiced; but never failed to ascribe their success to the Giver of all good." No less unwearied, we believe, was his solicitude to walk humbly with his God.

About the 60th year of his age he believed himself constrained to become a preacher of the Gospel in our religious meetings; and although his gift was not large, yet by his faithfully occupying therewith, he was an acceptable minister amongst us, and repeatedly travelled in this character with the approbation of the monthly meeting of which he was a member. He was a diligent attender of all our meetings both for worship and discipline, uniformly manifesting his love to his friends, and devotedness to promote the cause of truth and righteousness, both by example and precept.

During *the last* illness of this dear friend, and

near his close, his expressions afforded much consoling evidence of his firm faith and trust in the merits of his dear Redeemer. In reply to an observation made that the Lord was near to him, he emphatically said, "I cannot express to the full, the gratitude I feel for his mercies, which are ancient and new." At another time he observed, "My prospect is clear;" and again, "I am happy. Dear friends are as precious to me as ever.—I have done with all earthly things." And his last words which could be gathered were, "What a favour! What a favour!" Thus, through faith in the redeeming love and mercy of a crucified Saviour, the sting of death was taken away, and the declaration of the royal Psalmist realised in his experience, "Mark the perfect man and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace." He died at the age of 76.

Martha Smith was a minister forty-two years. The first surrender of herself to this important work, was about a year after her marriage. At this time, two individuals were on a visit of friendship; but in a religious opportunity in the family one morning, a persuasion attended their minds, that from a want of obedience, in the exercise of that faith which worketh by love, the subject of this memoir had been withholding this sacrifice to her own suffering and loss; and she was encouraged to yield herself to Divine disposal.

In the course of the same opportunity, a little matter arose in her mind, accompanied by the feeling of religious exercise, to which she yielded in these words: "Speak to my people that they go forward." Subsequently on their making

few friendly calls, the hovering wing of Divine regard was so evidently felt, as to draw unexpectedly, into short seasons of silent retirement; in which the subject of this memoir, encouraged by the feelings of peace which attended the first sacrifice, was made willing to yield to renewed impressions of duty, and to offer some further, though very brief proofs, of her dedication to her great Master's will.

By these repeated acts of dedication, so evidently under right influence, as to afford much comfort to the Friends of her own meeting, her mind was also strengthened to give up to a more public espousal of that cause, which is dignified with immortality, and crowned with eternal life.

In the subsequent exercise of her gift, she paid religious visits to Friends in many parts of this country; she was also frequently engaged in visiting them in their families.

About the year 1814, she was attacked with a very severe illness which proved to be of more than two years' continuance. This was to her a time of spiritual instruction and refinement; her patience was very closely exercised: but ultimately all her trials tended to her further establishment in faith and confidence in the atoning blood of the blessed Redeemer, and she was often led publicly to commemorate this blessed sacrifice.

She continued subject to much debility and langour of body and depression, until the year 1825, when she was again raised up and sent forth in her great Master's service; and enabled to perform several *religious* visits, to the admiration

of her friends, until the year 1830; after which her travels were principally confined to her own Monthly and Quarterly Meetings, which she attended under much bodily infirmity.

About four months before her decease, she experienced a very deep trial, in the sudden removal of her kind and affectionate husband, by an attack of cholera; but she was favoured with an humble and contrite state of mind; and was enabled about this time to say: "My soul can now sweetly rest as in the bosom of Jesus; earnestly desiring to cast all my care upon Him; who has mercifully afforded me a secret hope, that I am washed in his own precious blood; and that he will give me an inheritance among all them that are sanctified,"

Very little before the solemn close, she thus expressed her readiness to depart; "I have nothing to do but to die: I have neither earthly nor heavenly works to perform." She died in great peace in the 70th year of her age.

"The memory of the just is blessed," and we feel this to be emphatically true, as applied to the character of our beloved and honoured friend, MARY STACEY, who was enabled, through the course of a long life, to show forth the praises of Him who had called her out of darkness into His marvellous light.

She was born at Kendal in the Eighth month, 1755, and was the daughter of Isaac and Rachel Wilson, who were much valued as ministers in

our Society. She truly honoured them, and ever retained a thankful sense of the goodness of God to her in the blessing of such parents. They were concerned to bring up their children in the fear and love of the Almighty; and in a high value for those views of the spirituality of the religion of Christ, which Friends have believed themselves called to uphold.

In the nineteenth year of her age, when absent from home on a visit, Mary Stacey was seriously afflicted by the death of her eldest sister. This event, through Divine mercy, was made the means of deeply impressing her with the truth, that "one thing is needful." She strongly felt the vanity of her past life, and the insignificance of every thing in comparison with the favour of God, whose grace was at that time sweetly drawing her to seek first the kingdom of heaven. She has often remarked, on recurring to this period, that the visitation was not so much one of terror for past transgressions, as a conviction of the unspeakable love of God, and of the blessedness of conformity to His will. Thus, through the operation of the Holy Spirit, was her mind brought into deep contrition and true repentance before Him. From this time there was a marked change in her habits and deportment. She became an instructive example of self-denial to her young friends, proving to them that her affections were now set on things above. The light reading in which she had taken so much pleasure was given up, and the Bible, with books of a devotional nature, became her frequent companions. This was *not to the* exclusion of works calculated to

store the mind with really useful knowledge; for the cultivation of the intellect was ever regarded by her as a duty not to be neglected by the watchful Chistian. The death of her beloved mother, not long after the period above alluded to, when in London on religious service, was blessed in its effect on her already awakened mind, to her furtherance in the right way of the Lord; and she may thenceforward be viewed as having entered on that course of usefulness, in which she shone forth conspicuously in after life.

In the year 1781 our dear friend was united in marriage to George Stacey, and became a member of the Quarterly Meeting of London and Middlesex, in which she was previously little known, and where she felt herself much a stranger. But faithfully endeavouring to serve God, and in watchfulness and humility to follow the guidance of His Spirit, she gained the love, esteem, and confidence of her friends, and for some years acceptably filled the stations of overseer and elder among them.

It was in the year 1793 that she first yielded to an apprehension of religious duty which she had long felt, to speak as a minister of the gospel. A sense of the awfulness of the engagement, in a mind which shrunk from such a public course of conduct, led her into deep humiliation and secret conflict; but she was strengthened to surrender her own will to what she believed to be the will of her Divine Master. Her ministry was delivered in the fear of God, being attended by a solemn sense of his purity and holiness, and under the constraining power of the love of Christ; and

hence it was edifying to her friends. We have an instructive remembrance of the reverence of her engagements, more especially in prayer.

She travelled in the exercise of her gift in the ministry in the eastern and northern counties, and was alike acceptably engaged within the limits of our own Quarterly Meeting. She also yielded to the judgment of her friends, in paying visits in different parts of the nation, which were made by special appointment of the Yearly Meeting; an engagement for which she was well qualified, as well as for service in meetings for discipline, in which, under a lively interest, she took a very acceptable and useful part.

It was her great concern to dedicate the gifts and talents with which she was entrusted, to the service of her Lord, and thus they became improved and enlarged. She enjoyed the society of her friends, and was given to hospitality. Her conversation was instructive and improving in its character, seasoned with grace, and accompanied by true Christian kindness, rendering the way of righteousness attractive and lovely to others. She feelingly and willingly entered into the concerns of her fellow-labourers in the ministry, and was in various ways helpful to them; and her counsel and judgment as an elder in the church continued to be highly valued. To the young and inexperienced, whose feet were happily turned into the way to Zion, she was a judicious friend and counsellor, being concerned, whilst kindly entering into their circumstances, to direct them to the Lord as their refuge and their strength.

Many who are now living have cause to give thanks unto Him, in that she was made an instrument of good to them.

When in the vigour of her days, and during her more immediate connexion with Friends of London, the latter part of which time she was a member of the Peel Monthly Meeting, as well as after her removal to Tottenham, in the year 1808, as long as bodily health permitted, our dear friend was remarkable for her attention to the sick and afflicted, visiting them, and giving herself up to serve them in illness, or when bereft of tender connexions, or brought into trouble from other causes. Having experienced the goodness of the Lord to her own soul, she was often, on these occasions, made an instrument, both by example and by counsel, to direct her friends to Him who is the physician of value, the comforter of the afflicted.

It was her daily practice, independent of the usual times for assembling the family to read the Scriptures, to retire into her own chamber for the purpose of waiting upon God. These seasons appear to have been eminently blessed to the strengthening of her faith and the deepening of her religious character. It has been often remarked by her family, that her countenance, after these occasions, beamed with unusual sweetness and heavenly serenity, conveying the impression that she had been with Jesus, and thus attracting her children, and those around her, to their Saviour, by the persuasive language of example.

The guarded education of our dear friend had preserved her from many of the temptations and

contaminations of the world; yet she was often humbled under a strong sense of her many transgressions and her proneness to sin, of her awful responsibility as an accountable being, and of that purity of heart, and holiness in all manner of conversation, to which we are called. Thus it was given her to see that the work of sanctification is no superficial thing, but that which ought to become the great business of life. Many and deep were her baptisms; they did not, however, produce gloominess of character, but Christian gravity, which was accompanied with great cheerfulness. She was habitually active, doing with alacrity what her hands found to do. It was her continued concern to be found bearing her daily cross and the yoke of Christ; and thus she proved his love to be a source of comfort and of hope.

In the year 1816 she was, by death, deprived of her valued husband, whose memory as an upright man, who feared God, and as a faithful elder in the church, is still honoured amongst us. They had lived together as fellow-labourers and helpers, closely united in tender affection and religious fellowship. Our beloved friend bore this heavy trial with much submission, and was enabled at the grave-side feelingly to appeal to the Searcher of hearts, and, acknowledging that it was in his fear that she had entered into the union which, as far as related to the body, was now dissolved, to ask for the continuance of his mercy to the end of her days. On reviewing the years of her married life, they present us with a striking and instructive evidence that the Lord in

wisdom ordereth the ways of his children, who are concerned to look with a single eye to his guidance.

Our dear friend survived her husband twenty years. Her usefulness continued; her humility increased. It is sweet and animating to look back to the evening of her pilgrimage; when she seemed to be as one waiting for the coming of her Lord, who might adopt the language, "God has been the strength of my life, and He will be my portion forever." She was a very diligent attender of our religious meetings, and that even to nearly the last day of her life. In this solemn duty, and in her reverent waiting upon God on these occasions, she was a bright example.

The following memorandum was written by her in the year 1828. "The consideration of my advanced period of life has for some time past awfully affected my mind; and a few days ago a very serious attack of sickness seemed almost ready to announce, that time, to me, should be no longer; the poor frame has, however, been permitted to revive, no doubt in Divine mercy and goodness, in order that the great work of sanctification may be more fully accomplished. Oh, may I be strengthened to keep this object continually in view, that the few remaining days allotted me, in this state of probation, may be rendered a pure offering of thanksgiving and praise, through the mercy of Christ Jesus."

After this period the powers of nature obviously became less vigorous; but the strong sympathy with human woe, which had marked her path through life, continued to shed its influence

around her, and when she could no longer administer, by her personal succour, to the help of others, she was still anxious to bestow of her substance for the relief of the poor and afflicted.

The sufferings of the enslaved negro population in our Colonies deeply affected her mind, and she was for many years, conspicuous in her endeavours to promote the benevolent efforts of such as were instrumental in ameliorating their condition.

Her experience was accompanied by a humbling sense of being an unprofitable servant; and in her declining years, in the frequent review of former days, she peculiarly felt that to her belonged blushing and confusion of face. The awfulness of these convictions produced deep contrition, and prostrated her soul as in the dust. Under these feelings she was, through the mercy and loving-kindness of the Most High, permitted from time to time to rest, in living faith, on that blessed Gospel-truth, that eternal life is the gift of God, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

After returning from a meeting appointed for the Friends of her own Quarterly Meeting, on the 25th of the Twelfth month, 1833, our dear friend remarked that she had that morning been much engaged in thinking of the close of all things here, that probably her days would not be many; and how infinitely important it was for her to know her peace made with God. She further observed, that soon after taking her seat in that meeting, the language seemed sweetly sounded in her ears, "Thy sins are forgiven thee, *for the* sake of Christ." Adding, "My

mind has been so filled with peace, that it seemed as if nothing could disturb me."

The devotional language of the book of Psalms was very refreshing to her, to the last day of conscious existence. When little ability remained for listening to general reading, the experience of the sweet Psalmist of Israel was heard with thankfulness, as a song of praise ever new. About ten days before the final change, she said, one evening, on retiring to rest, that she felt low, and it would seem a favour if the Almighty saw fit to remove her; but this would be a solemn prospect. On its being remarked to her that her dependence was on the mercy of her Saviour, she replied with unusual strength and animation, "Yes—it is on that, and on that only."

The immediate approach of death was marked by unconscious slumber. She quietly expired without any apparent suffering, after being only two days alarmingly ill, aged 80 years; and we reverently believe that she has joined the ransomed of the Lord, who come to Zion with songs and everlasting joy; and who forever sing the praises of the Lord and the Lamb.

JAMES NICHOLSON, the son of Thomas and Elizabeth Nicholson, was born at Whitehaven in the year 1795. It appears that in early life he was favoured with a sense of the convicting, regenerating power of the Holy Spirit; and yielding obedience to its dictates, he was made willing to bear his cross, and in humility to follow his gra-

cious Redeemer. Being concerned to abide under the sanctifying influence of Divine grace, he experienced preservation; and was enabled to become a preacher of righteousness, in life and conversation, and to bring forth fruits to the praise of Him whose blessing peculiarly rests on an early surrender of heart to his service.

In the year 1823 he believed that it was required of him publicly to declare to others the unsearchable riches of Christ, and what had, in unmerited mercy, been done for his own soul.

His communications in the ministry were instructive and edifying. He was often earnestly engaged to impress upon Friends the importance of an early dedication of heart, and the need of watchfulness unto true prayer, that a preparation might be experienced, lest the solemn messenger should be sent to any in an unexpected moment.

His views of Christian redemption were clear, sound, and scriptural; a living faith in the atoning sacrifice of Christ our Saviour, being accompanied with a full belief in the necessity of obedience to Divine grace in the soul.

In his solemn approaches to the footstool of Divine mercy, his mind was clothed with deep reverence, manifesting self abasement, and much fervency of spirit.

He was often concerned to exhort Friends faithfully to maintain our various Christian testimonies, and that the affairs of Society should be conducted under the influence and direction of Divine wisdom.

Love to God, and to his fellow men, being sweetly pourtrayed in the character of this dear

friend, he was affectionately disposed to sympathise with the afflicted, and through the aboundings of the love of Christ, he was frequently enabled to administer comfort and consolation to minds bowed down in seasons of deep probation.

In the year 1832 he was united in marriage to his friend Sarah Waite, a member of the same meeting; but this endearing tie was soon severed, no doubt in unerring wisdom.

Having been in a declining state of health, (and the fatal nature of his complaint not being for some time apprehended,) and believing it right to use all suitable means for its restoration, he was induced to take a journey on that account. He reached Carlisle without much apparent fatigue, where, at the house of his brother-in-law, symptoms of approaching dissolution appeared. While the issue of the complaint was hid from his view, he had often to express, in much brokenness of spirit, his resignation to the Divine will, however it might terminate.

On the day preceding his death, which took place on the 9th of Sixth month, 1836, a few friends calling to see him, he entered with much interest and feeling into the state of our Society; and concluded some instructive observations in nearly these words: "I firmly believe that He who raised us to be a people will never suffer the Christian testimonies, of which we make a profession, to fall to the ground; but, Friends, hold to your principles, for we have not followed cunningly devised fables."

A short time before his decease, he said to a friend, "Oh, how my love abounds to my friends!

I always loved them; but I think I never felt it so much before: perhaps I am not going to be long amongst you." On the last morning of his life, his dear wife was strengthened to inform him, that it was the opinion of his medical attendant that his close drew near; and soon after inquired if any thing rested upon his mind. He with much composure, replied, "No; I feel quite resigned, and am perfectly easy in body and mind. If any thing further is required of me, time will be given." He again repeated, "We have not followed cunningly devised fables." He then desired his dear love to be given to many of his friends, and in a short time afterwards very peacefully passed away, at the age of forty-one years.

Thus closed the life of our much loved friend. He had we believe, in time of health, endeavoured to know an establishment on the only sure foundation—Christ Jesus, the Rock of Ages; and thus, through the infinite mercy and loving-kindness of our God, we humbly trust his spirit was permitted to enter into his glorious kingdom, to unite with the just of all generations, in singing praises to the Lord God, and to the Lamb, for evermore.

JOSEPH BINNS, the son of Thomas and Rachel Binns, was born at Exeter the 11th of the Second month, 1774. He was educated at Ackworth School, and on quitting that Institution he went to London, and was soon placed as a clerk in the East *India house*, where he continued several

years, exposed to much temptation and very unprofitable company. In after life he frequently recurred to this period with deep feelings of gratitude and thankfulness, recounting the mercies of the Lord in following him with his goodness, and in preserving him from many of those snares by which he was surrounded. He was afterwards many years engaged as a commercial traveller in a concern in which eventually he became a partner, and continued to reside in London until his death.

He was the subject of many convicting and merciful visitations at different stages of his life; but it does not appear that he fully yielded to these manifestations of Divine love until the year 1824, when he was attacked with an alarming illness, from which his recovery appeared very doubtful. At this season it pleased the Lord again powerfully and awfully to impress his mind with a sense of his undone condition, and of the fulness and freeness of redeeming grace. The following extracts from a letter written about this time, by a near relation, are descriptive of the state of his mind at that critical period.

"When laid on the bed of sickness, with the prospect of an awful eternity before him, accompanied with a deep inward sense of his utter unfitness to appear before the tribunal of the just Judge of 'quick and dead,' he was brought into such distress and anguish of soul as words cannot describe; the billows of dismay and despair seemed ready to ingulph him, hardly daring to lift up his eyes and say, 'Lord be merciful to me a sinner.' After having thus to pass through the val

of the shadow of death, and being stripped of the 'filthy rags' of his own righteousness, with ich he had heretofore sought to cover himself, was enabled to cry out, 'A Saviour, or I die! Redeemer, or I utterly perish!' After this season conflict a ray of comfort broke through the ck darkness with which his path had been sur- nded, and he was favoured to witness that re was still 'balm in Gilead, and a physician re,' who was all-sufficient and ready to heal all diseases, and to set his captive spirit free. e command, 'Peace, be still,' seemed to go th, 'and there was a great calm.' His now ken and contrited spirit was prostrated before throne of grace. He was enabled to pour th the effusions of a heart overflowing with titude for so great a deliverance, and was led desire, if it should be consistent with the Divine l, that his life might be spared a little longer, l that he might be enabled by devotedness and dience to the requirings of Infinite Wisdom, to ourage and animate others, by example as well by precept, to follow on in that path which ne leads to true rest and peace."

Our dear friend was mercifully enabled to bow in mission to these renewed extensions of Divine e, and after many conflicts and deep baptisms spirit, he gave up to what he believed to be the ine requirings, and in the year 1830, appeared a few words as a minister in our religious meet- s. Continuing watchful and faithful to the coveries of the light of Christ, he was enlarged his gift, to the comfort and edification of his nds.

His communications were weighty and impressive, and delivered in the life and power of the gospel. He often appeared like one who felt as if standing on the brink of eternity, whilst pleading with his friends, and seeking to persuade them by what he had himself known of the terrors of the Lord for sin, and by those mercies of which he had so largely partaken, to flee from the wrath to come. On these occasions love, Christian love and humility were conspicuously the clothing of his spirit, earnestly desiring the salvation of all, and especially exhorting the youth, that by an early submission to the visitations of the love of God to their souls, they might escape those conflicts and trials which he had passed through in having so long resisted the offers of Divine grace.

Considering himself, to adopt his own expressions, as a monument of Divine mercy, and as a brand plucked from the burning, he was a tender counsellor to those under conflict of mind, exhorting them to lift up their heads in hope, and cast themselves in living faith upon the mercy of God in Christ Jesus—that mercy which had so eminently followed and sustained *him*.

Toward the end of the year 1835, in company with our friend Robert Alsop, of Maldon, he paid an acceptable visit to the families of Friends of his own monthly meeting. On returning the minute granted him, in a very feeling and broken manner he acknowledged, that he could adopt the language, "Return unto thy rest, oh, my soul, for the Lord hath dealt bountifully with thee." And in alluding, a short time before his decease, to this engagement, he said that he had been

wonderfully strengthened to perform it to his own admiration and peace of mind.

The last illness of this beloved friend was of short duration, and attended with much bodily suffering. At one period he was permitted to experience the buffetings of the adversary, yet he could acknowledge that his faith and confidence never wholly forsook him; and though he could not clearly see how the illness might terminate, he believed his release was near at hand, and hoped to be preserved in patience, to wait the appointed time. At one time he repeated the text of Scripture, "In my Father's house are many mansions; if it were not so I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you, that where I am there ye may be also." At another time he exclaimed, "O! death where is thy sting? O! grave where is thy victory? the sting of death is sin, and the strength of sin is the law; but thanks be to God who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ." And he signified what a mercy it was to know that his innumerable sins and transgressions were washed away in the blood of his Redeemer. The day previous to his removal he said, "I die firm in the faith of my dear Redeemer, and in the principles professed by our worthy predecessors;" remarking that he had passed through many deep baptisms, on account of those who were in any degree departing from those principles: also that his mind, at that season, was peculiarly clothed with love for them, accompanied with ardent desires that they might be all favoured to meet in a blessed eternity. *He was deeply* exercised for the prosperity

of the church at large, and for the universal spread of the gospel; also, that none might be discouraged at the apparently low state of our Society; but keep their eye steadily directed to that power which alone can preserve on the immovable Foundation: and he was afterwards engaged in prayer for exercised individuals, that they might be enabled "to look upon Zion, the city of our solemnities," and to behold "Jerusalem a quiet habitation." He expressed to his wife, shortly before his close, that every cloud was now removed, and the change to him would be unspeakably glorious. His last hours were almost wholly employed in thanksgiving, adoration, and praise for the bright prospect vouchsafed to him of an entrance into the mansions of eternal bliss.

He died at his residence in Horslydown, the 19th of Second month, 1836. He was aged sixty-two years.

Elizabeth Ridgway, daughter of George and Elizabeth Penrose, was born in the city o Waterford, in the year 1757. It appears that in early life, her mind was favoured with the tender ing visitations of Divine love, to which she measu rably yielded. At the age of eighteen she wa united in marriage to Henry Ridgway, a respect able merchant of her native city; and, throug the continued extension of the Lord's preservin power, she was strengthened to discharge, wit much propriety, the various important dutie which devolved upon her. It was her chie

desire to act in obedience to the manifested will of God, and her conduct was remarkable for great circumspection and consistency. She was religiously concerned for the best interests of her children, anxiously watching over their infant minds, and endeavouring to restrain them from those things which had a tendency to lead them from the fear of their Creator. She possessed a tender, susceptible heart, sympathising with the afflicted, and kindly interested in the wants of her poor neighbours, to the relief of whose necessities she liberally contributed.

Having, in her own blessed experience, proved the efficacy of Divine grace, she was led, under the constraining power of heavenly love, to testify to others of its sufficiency; and about the 39th year of her age, she became an acceptable minister of the gospel. In the exercise of her gift, her communications were generally short, but weighty, comprehensive, and edifying. She was a diligent attender of our meetings for worship and discipline, and her solid, reverent deportment in them was peculiarly instructive. She was several times engaged in visiting the families of the members of her own and some other meetings, much to the comfort of her friends. Her last engagement in this labour of love was performed only a few months before her decease.

Amongst her papers was found a memorandum of some religious service which she apprehended was required of her by Him whose ways are not as man's ways, nor his thoughts as man's thoughts. These remarks were penned about the Tenth month, 1808. After alluding to a sense of her own

weakness and poverty, she adds, "For some years I have apprehended that I should be called to some public service, and at times I thought it would be such as was not very common; but felt resigned to do whatever my dear Lord and Master required of me; and in a wonderful manner it was made known to me that I was to pay a visit to the public houses, and that a companion would be provided for me; and accordingly, when dear Thomas Shillitoe came to Ireland on a religious visit, he was pointed out to me to be the person."

Having laid her concern before Friends and obtained their sympathy and concurrence, she commenced this humiliating engagement, accompanied by our friend Thomas Shillitoe, who felt his mind drawn to unite with her. In the course of this visit they were led to seek religious opportunities with the keepers of such houses, exhorting them in a solid manner, and warning them of the hurtful consequences attendant on the improper use of strong liquors, whereby they might, in a greater or less degree, be accessory to the injury of their fellow-creatures. In the performance of this duty they were generally well received, and way opened to them to their humbling admiration, where at times there appeared no way. They subsequently believed it to be their duty to explain to the inhabitants, in two of the public market places in Waterford, the nature of their concern. They also paid similar visits in four of the neighbouring towns, and on the way to those places.

In 1827 her beloved partner was removed by death, after a union of upwards of fifty years.

She endured this sore bereavement with humble submission to the Divine will.

In the Twelfth month 1832, the sudden removal of her eldest son after a short illness, was too great a shock for nature to sustain. Although the spirit meekly bowed in Christian resignation to the heavy stroke, her health sunk under it. Her expression to a friend who visited her on the following day was, "The will of the Lord must be done."

After this very afflictive event she was able to attend but two meetings for worship, in one of which she was engaged in solemn supplication, craving the blessing of the Most High on the varied dispensations of his providence, and that his merciful designs therein might be fully answered. She likewise attended another meeting the day following, near the conclusion of which, in much sweetness and brokenness of spirit, she uttered the following expressions, "Praise the Lord for his goodness, for his mercy endureth forever. He is the Lord of lords, and God of gods. Praise him for his mercy endureth forever." After this time she was mostly confined to the house, during which period (upwards of six months) she evinced much resignation to the Divine will, often desiring that it might be done in all things respecting her. Her mind was remarkably clothed with the garment of humility, and though at times the full evidence of acceptance was not permitted, she was favoured with a hope, that, through redeeming love and mercy, she should be admitted into everlasting rest.

Some time before her decease she ventured to

tell a near connexion of her deep spiritual co
flicts, adding, "It will be in unmerited and wo
derful mercy if I am admitted into the lowe
mansion. I have nothing to trust to but t
redeeming love and mercy of my Saviour, and
am very unworthy of it."

On the 4th of Sixth mo. 1833, the day bef
her decease, she imparted much weighty couns
and sent messages to many absent relatives a
friends. Her concern for her grandchildren w
great, earnestly desiring that they might avoid t
vain customs and fashions and maxims of t
world, and, by living in the fear of God, beco
what he would have them to be.

On the morning of her last day she said, '
feel such confidence, faith, and peace—I ha
great inward peace.—I want nothing outward.
All through the love and mercy of my Lord a
Saviour Jesus Christ!" In commemorating t
blessings and favours bestowed upon her she
peated, "Oh, wonderful! wonderful! what *sh*
I, or what *can* I render for all! the love of
Almighty is wonderful, unlimited; I feel it
ward every creature in the world, from the k
on the throne to the beggar at the door."
another time she said, "Oh! the privilege,
dear children, of being brought up in the nurt
and admonition of the Lord."

On her medical attendant visiting her,
saying that he left her in the hands of the g
Physician of value, she replied, "Yes, through
mercy of my blessed Redeemer and Interces
all is peace within; nothing lies heavy on
mind. Farewell in the Lord!" She reque

her children to pray for her release in the Lord's time, and that he would grant her an easy passage. She expressed her desire that all might be quiet at the solemn time. Feeling much exhausted, she petitioned, "Oh Lord, help me! dearest Father of life and glory, help me! Oh, blessed Jesus, help me, and guard me on the right hand and on the left!" and she concluded with returning thanks to God, ascribing unto him "adoration and praise forever and ever." She afterwards fell into a gentle sleep, in which the redeemed spirit was quietly and peacefully released from its earthly tabernacle, to enter, we trust, into the inheritance which is "incorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not away."

In the account of our dear friend, SARAH GREEN, of Philadelphia, North America, we have an example of the meek and humble Christian, endeavouring to perform with cheerfulness and alacrity her various social and religious duties, and so to follow her Divine Master in the obedience of faith, as to "adorn the doctrine of God our Saviour."

She was born in the year 1708, and from a child was remarkable for her frail and delicate constitution, as well as for the sweetness of her disposition, and the suavity of her manners.

Educated under the watchful eye of her mother, (her father having died when she was but three months old,) though she departed from the straight and narrow path, to participate in some of the vanities and frivolities too incident to youth and

gay society; yet, she appears even then to have felt, and in some measure to have given heed to, the convicting and restraining influence of that grace and good Spirit, which was secretly at work in her heart; and early to have been led to see the emptiness and deceitfulness of the pleasures and customs of the world. Still, however, she struggled on, without a perfect willingness being wrought in her, to turn her back upon the allurements of the world, and to take up her daily cross as becomes a true disciple of a crucified Lord; when the unexpected death of her beloved mother, (who expired suddenly while they were alone together,) broke up all her false rest, cast a thick shade over every pleasant picture, and aroused her to a more just sense of the inestimable value of time, the danger of delay, and the awful responsibility resting upon her as a candidate for eternal life. This event occurred when she was in the twenty-fifth year of her age.

She was now prepared to make a more full surrender of her will to the Divine will; and in humble reliance upon Him who was calling her to glory and virtue, and with the strength which he mercifully vouchsafed, she strove to follow him in the way of his leadings. And as in simple obedience, she yielded to the teaching of the Holy Spirit, and complied with his requisitions as manifested in the secret of her heart, she was led along, step by step, and broken off from one thing after another, until old things were done away, and all things became new.

In the progress of this great work, she found that it was necessary for her to give up the plea-

sures, the honours, and the vain customs of this world, and to come into much plainness and circumspection, passing the time of her sojourning here in fear. She appears to have passed through many sore conflicts of mind, before she was made willing to lay aside her fashionable attire, and clothe herself with that simplicity which she saw was becoming the character of a follower of Christ. This reluctance was attributable, not so much to any great delight which she took in adorning her person, or an attachment to gay clothing, as to an unwillingness to make an open renunciation of the world, and confess Christ before men, lest she might not be able to live up to such a profession. But when, finding that nothing less would do, she yielded herself a willing sacrifice, her reward was great, and it may be truly said, that through mercy, her adorning became that which in the sight of God is of great price, even the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit.

The following extracts from a manuscript, found among her papers after her decease, appear to be descriptive of her feelings, about this time.

"This was a day of tender visitation to my poor tossed mind, and may it never be remembered by me but with feelings of humble, reverential awe. I was often led to contemplate what progress I was making Zionward, or what return I was making for the unmerited blessings so bountifully bestowed upon me; and as my feeble cries ascended to Thy throne, most Holy Father! thou didst cast on me a look of benign mercy, which caused me to hope, and cry mightily to thee! Thou didst, in an admirable manner, listen

to my pleadings, and incline thy gracious ear to me: and in a pardoning voice thou seemed to say to my contrite soul, 'thy sins are forgiven thee;' 'this day is salvation come to thy house.' Oh, most gracious Father! may this Divine visitation never be effaced from my memory; may thy tender dealings with me at this time excite me to press forward through every difficulty; and may I often revert to the day of my espousals, when I covenanted with Thee, O Lord, that if thou wouldst be pleased to give me food and raiment, I would follow thee whithersoever thou wouldst lead me. My spirit was tenderly bowed when I reflected upon thy many slighted favours, and at the idea of being arrested by the strong arm of death, and summoned to appear at the dread tribunal, to hear the Judge pronounce the awful sentence, 'Depart from me, I know you not.' No language can express the horror that seized my mind, at the thought of being forever excluded from my Maker, Preserver, and Redeemer. It was then I saw myself a poor guilty creature, hastening to a never-ending eternity. It was here I found the efficacy of being enabled to apply to the Physician of value. And blessed forever be his power! for none save Him alone, who inhabits eternity, could have given me strength to prostrate my soul before him. * * * * * * It was then my chains were loosened, and the Egyptian bondage broken. My tears flowed incessantly; they were tears of joy: for I had found Him whom my soul loved; he led me to his banqueting-house, and his banner over me

was love. Oh! what a signal favour, to obtain what I had so long sought for. From the depths, I had often cried in the silent watches of the night, for mercy, mercy, ere my redemption had drawn nigh; and I had felt the secret influence of grace, and the drawing cords of his love, often to lead me into retirement—to commune with my own heart, and be still. Ah, what are all the gratifications of this vain, fleeting world, compared to the feelings of those who have overcome the world! How consoling, through faith to experience the operations of his Spirit upon the mind; 'being justified by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ.' I retired to bed, but not to sleep—and there continued in fervent supplication, until the day dawned, that my dear Redeemer would be pleased to keep me humble and submissive to his holy will. 'Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning.' I arose in the morning refreshed, but not with sleep: I had wrestled and obtained the blessing of peace, for he never bade the wrestling seed of Jacob seek his face in vain. I had a sympathising interview with my dear ——. She strengthened and comforted me in my resolution, and wished she could make the same surrender. I can acknowledge with David, 'Thou hast put off my sackcloth, and girded me with gladness; to the end that my glory may sing praise to Thee, and not be silent.'

"Language is inadequate to describe the sweet peace that possessed my mind in this simple act of obedience. Here let me set my seal, that the Lord *is a rich* rewarder to all who seek to serve

him in true humility. And as faithfulness is abode in, he will carry on the work that he has graciously begun. As willingness on my part is necessary for the completion of the work in me, Oh! be pleased, thou precious Lamb, to intercede for me at thy Father's throne: that he may supply me with sufficient grace to perform his holy will; for I am truly sensible that of myself I can do no good thing.—'Keep me in the way I should go, for thou hast been pleased to anoint my eyes with the eye-salve of thy kingdom; and cause the dark shades of night to be dispelled, and the day to dawn. Oh, may the morning, in thy appointed time, when thou hast accomplished thy design in me, arise without a cloud; and if consistent with thy Divine will, when the silver cord is about to be broken, oh, be thou near me, and cause my evening sun to set in clearness, that I may behold thy face, and sin no more.'"

As has been before observed, her constitution was a very frail one, and she became subject to an affection of the head, attended with severe pain and sickness, which frequently confined her to her chamber. She was, however, when able, a diligent attender at her meeting; often going there when she would not venture out to other places.

Her tender and affectionate feelings rendered her peculiarly calculated to sympathise with and console those in distress, whether from sickness or poverty; and when her health would admit, much of her time was spent in visiting and assisting such: taking care, however, that her alms should not be done before men, to be seen of them.

But as she was obliged to pass much time in her chamber, she was anxious it should be employed beneficially to others, as well as profitably to herself; much of it, therefore, was occupied in having garments made, to be distributed among those whom she might, at some future time, find in want.

The frequent recurrence of the attacks of disease in the head, after some time affected her sight, so that for a while it appeared probable that she would be deprived of that most valuable sense. The anticipation of so great an affliction called forth no repining or murmuring; and in a letter to a friend, written when she had somewhat improved, she says, "I thought speedily to have answered it, [a letter received,] but my eyes have been so weak, that I could not use them. I have fervently craved that I might improve by this affliction, and that my spiritual eyes may be directed to the source and centre of all good,—that I may be favoured from day to day to apply to the ever-flowing Fountain, to supplicate for grace sufficient to enable me to be resigned, should it be the will of my heavenly Father to deprive me of the organs of sight. May no murmuring thoughts escape from me, for surely my heart ought to be filled with gratitude, and my mouth with praises to Him who hath bestowed such countless blessings on me."

Though anxious to have her mind fixed upon things above, and desirous to promote the cause of Truth, by encouraging others in their efforts to serve Him whom her soul loved; yet was it more by example than precept: a fear prevailing in *her heart, lest religious* experience should be made

too much the subject of common conversation. During her lingering and suffering illness, however, she bore emphatic testimony to the necessity of a practical belief in the doctrines of the gospel, and ceased not, while strength remained, to praise and magnify the mercy and love of her crucified Redeemer.

In the winter of 1836–7, she was taken ill, and reduced so low, that very little, if any expectation was entertained of her recovery. She herself believed that the time had come, when she should be called to give an account of her stewardship. Through the whole course of this illness, though reduced very low in body, her mind was mercifully preserved in peaceful, calm resignation to the Divine will; and her belief was often expressed, that if it should be the Lord's will to take her then, she should, through the mercy of her crucified and risen Saviour, be permitted to enter that city, not one of whose inhabitants can say, I am sick.

But contrary to all probability, she slowly recovered, so as to be able once more to be about the house, and once or twice ventured out to meeting. She, however, had not regained her accustomed strength, when the warm weather commenced; and in the Seventh month of 1837 she went into the country, accompanied by her sister, for the purpose of recruiting her health, at the house of a dear Friend, where they had been accustomed for many years to spend part of the summer.

Having taken cold a day or two after her arrival, she was seized with a chill; and fever coming

on, accompanied with severe pain in the chest, and difficulty of breathing, she was at once confined to her bed. The violence of the disease rapidly increased, and she was soon so much reduced, that it appeared likely to terminate life in a few days. Though it was a severe trial to be absent from home at such a time, and her anxiety was great on account of her dear and only sister, from whom she had never been separated more than a few weeks; yet she cheerfully acquiesced in this dispensation of Providence, and observed that all things were ordered aright and for the best by her Divine Master; and that if it was his will she should die there, she believed he would make it easy for her sister to give her up.

The disorder being checked, her strength a little increased, and her physician being desirous she should be removed to the city, she was taken home. In the morning, before starting, she had an affecting and solemn interview with the members of the family, several of whom were young in years. She endeavoured to impress upon them the necessity of living a life of holiness; entreating them to remember their Holy Redeemer, what a sacrifice he had made for them; and that nothing was too near or too dear to be parted with for his sake; to love retirement; and assuring them that if they were faithful to their Saviour, he would indeed keep them in the day of trial.

She expressed her deep gratitude and thankfulness to her heavenly Father, at being permitted once more to return to her own chamber; and evidently from her serious manner and reverent frame of mind, was anticipating the event which

awaited her. On the morning of the fifth of the Tenth month, on awakening from sleep and being asked how she was, she replied, better; and then with an animated countenance exclaimed, "Oh, the light, the light, the ineffable light; my Father, my Saviour, my God! Ah, this is life, peace, and assurance forever." And throughout the course of the day, she repeatedly said, "How wonderful that poor unworthy *I*, should be so peaceful, so unspeakably happy; my Saviour, my precious Saviour, is very near."

To her physician she said, on the morning of the sixth, "I have no pain, but am very weak. Dost thou not think it is the approach of death? I have prayed, oh, how earnestly have I prayed, that it might come; but I do desire to be patient. Oh! nothing will do at such a time as this, but a firm belief, a full belief, in the dear Saviour. Oh how precious a thing it is to feel Him near to support me. He does support me. The world has long been receding from me, and through mercy I have been very much weaned from it and brought to love my dear Saviour more and more."

She was grateful for the comforts she enjoyed and in speaking of them, said, "Oh, remember the poor, the sick poor."

Seeing her sister much affected, she said, "We have a most merciful High Priest, touched with a feeling of all our infirmities; he will, I believe, he has forgiven;"—and recommended prayer to God, and a firm belief in his promises.

Throughout the whole course of the 10th, she was almost constantly employed in ejaculating

praises and thanksgiving to her merciful Redeemer, frequently saying, "praise to God, praise to God." In the evening, she said to a young woman, who was assisting to make her comfortable for the night, "how much I am obliged to thee for thy many kind attentions to me;" adding, "we are all fast approaching that blessed city, I, in particular, where the faithful followers of the Lamb will meet around his throne. Oh! I do love thee, because thou lovest the dear Saviour."

On the morning of the 11th, she broke forth, "Love to God, love to God, peace on earth, good will to men; oh my mouth is full of praises, and should be all the day long." A friend saying to her, "Thou seem'st to dwell in love, making good the declaration, 'God is love, and they that dwell in Him, dwell in love:'" she replied, "Yes, oh yes: and what mercy that such a poor unworthy creature as I am, should feel as I now do; favoured with such a hope, that there is a mansion prepared for me in the kingdom of heaven. I am happy now, while joy unspeakable and full of glory awaits me." Upon its being remarked that she appeared to suffer much, but that it was only the body; she said, "Yes, only the poor body; all is peace, sweet peace within." She continued to grow weaker throughout the whole course of the day, and the difficulty and pain of swallowing was so great, that she was unable to take anything but a little drink occasionally by the tea-spoon. On awakening from a short sleep, she called out, "Oh! my Saviour, my Saviour!" *and then said, she* had had a little glimpse of the

pearl gate and sweet spirits ready to convey her happy spirit home. Toward the middle of the night she sunk so low, that those who were watching with her, thought she was about departing, and one remarking that she seemed not very far from the end of her journey, the heavenly Jerusalem, where the Lamb which is in the midst of the throne would feed her, and lead her unto living fountains of waters; she opened her eyes, and with a sweet voice said, "Oh! yes, and why don't you say, farewell." She again revived a little; and in the morning observed, "I was a little disappointed last night, I thought I should have gone to my Saviour; but the poor body was not quite ready. I desire to be patient, O God, to thy will." She continued growing weaker and weaker throughout the morning, but so long as her voice was audible, it was employed in praising her Maker; and about three o'clock, her redeemed and purified spirit was released from its tabernacle of clay; to be joined, we doubt not, to that innumerable company, which, having come out of much tribulation, and washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb, are before the throne of God, and serve him day and night in his temple.

JOHN MOUNSEY was born at Penrith, in the year 1766; and was educated by his parents in the profession of the established church. At an early age his mind was made sensible of the convictions of the Holy Spirit, and on leaving his

native town at the time of his being introduced into business as an apprentice, he was earnestly desirous that he might be enabled to conduct himself with increased religious watchfulness. Not long afterwards, on taking a morning walk, he incidentally became acquainted with an aged member of the Society of Friends, whose instructive conversation and counsel at various times, tended much to promote that serious concern which had dawned upon his mind. He was mercifully preserved from many of the temptations and snares by which youth are peculiarly assailed; and his conduct being marked by humility and circumspection, furnished a good example to those around him: he was also remarkable for his kindness to all, especially to the poor.

About the year 1787, he settled at Sunderland, where he continued his attendance on the national worship, frequenting occasionally the meetings of Friends, of the correctness of whose Christian views he was becoming increasingly convinced. It was not, however, without much mental conflict, involving the sacrifice of many things, difficult to nature to part with, that he was made willing to yield obedience to those convictions, which ultimately led him to believe it to be his religious duty to request admission into the Society, which he joined in the year 1790. He ever afterwards esteemed his connection with Friends as one of his greatest privileges, and he remained constantly and steadily attached to the principles of Truth professed by them. He was for a long time an overseer in the meeting of Sunderland, and in the year 1820 was appointed an

elder, in both which stations, although naturally of a timid and retiring disposition, it was his humble endeavour to act with faithfulness and uprightness. He was a sincere and kind friend, his heart being susceptible of tender sympathy with the afflicted, and his conduct in all the varied relations of life, greatly endeared him to his friends.

About the 66th year of his age he was visited with sickness; and although the complaint did not at first assume a very serious form, yet it soon became evident that his strength, which had rather declined for some years previously, was now rapidly sinking; and from the commencement of his disorder, he was impressed with a belief that it would terminate in his dissolution. In the early part of his illness, he was concerned to review the whole of his past life; this solemn self-examination was attended with a humbling sense of his having fallen far short of a sufficient devotedness to the cause of his blessed Redeemer. He deeply felt his own poverty and insufficiency; and great were the conflicts of his spirit during this time of close searching of heart. Fervent were his petitions to the throne of grace, and in due season they were abundantly answered, to the unspeakable consolation of his diffident mind.

His medical attendant, on being requested to give him nothing that might occasion delirium, because, as he said, it was his wish, "gently to slide from time to eternity, with his recollection clear"—remarked, that he dwelt too much on that view of the case;—to which he replied, "Oh! I know there is nothing else for me, and I am quite ready, and have no desire to live. If it

were right for me to have a wish, I should say, 'Come Lord Jesus, come quickly.'" To a relation, who came to see him, he said, "I am very feeble, just waiting my appointed time. I do not know that it would be right to wish for the end; and I desire patiently to wait, and quietly to hope, until my change come; but if it might be so ordered in righteousness, I should be glad to pass away into the arms of everlasting mercy."

On the 8th of First month, 1833, he remarked to his dear wife, that she knew he had never been forward to speak on serious subjects, lest he should speak with unhallowed lips; but he might often have said, that "goodness and mercy had followed him all the days of his life."

On the 10th, he said to his sons, "I must now leave you. I believe this sickness is unto death: but I am quite reconciled to go; and my prayer is, for an easy passage, when the right time comes." "Every day seems to bring me nearer to those celestial gates, which must soon separate us: this world, and all its pleasures and all its profits, are now as nothing to me; I have done with them all."

12th. In the evening, he said, after a time of silence with his family, "I have been permitted, in a comfortable degree, to repose on Him who was my morning Light, and who, I venture to trust, will continue with me until my close, and become my evening Song! and I pray, that if I should be permitted to spend a little more time with you, I may often retire unto Him."

First-day evening, 13th, after sitting with his family in silence, he said, "How true it is,

that times and seasons are not at our command; I cannot report this, a day of much spiritual good; I have laboured hard to come at it; but have not been able; but if it be so ordered, after the consolations of yesterday, that to-day, I must submit to a reverse—no doubt it is right; if it be true, that nothing that is impure or unholy can enter the kingdom, how is it possible that I, or any of us, can enter thereinto of ourselves! I know myself to be a poor creature; and have nothing to lean upon but Christ Jesus."

15th. This morning, he remarked, that he had been greatly tossed; and in the afternoon, on waking from sleep, he appeared very low, and said, "I have endeavoured in all ways that I could, and cannot come at any good. Oh, my poor soul! Lord, have mercy on my never-dying soul! Having said much more, expressive of the great conflict of his spirit, a pause ensued; after which, he broke forth in thanksgiving, commencing with, "O Lord! I thank Thee for thy many mercies, ancient and new; I thank Thee that Thou hast permitted me to live to attribute unto Thee, holiness, and light, and life!" The evening, he said, "I have waited on the Lord and I think possibly He has in some measure inclined his ear unto me. I have remembered the language, 'In the world ye shall have tribulations, but be of good cheer, I have overcome the world,' and I have longed to follow on and wait unto the end."

16th. This morning, he said, "I have remembered what our Lord said to Peter; 'Love thou Me?' and I trust, I can, in some measure

adopt his reply: 'Thou, Lord, knowest that I love Thee.' In looking at our Society, as I have often done, both now and formerly, I have thought much of our principles, and especially of that principle of light and grace, which, if we follow, will lead us into all Truth and to peace in the end. I have also thought much of our peculiar testimonies; and have felt sorrow to see some deviate from some of them. I am a poor creature, and have nothing to recommend me; but all these testimonies cost me a price; I bought them one by one; and I now feel them to be precious. You may have observed in my passing along through life, that I have, as a Friend, been rather simple in my habits and manners, and have not thought it right to make changes, nor to follow the fashions of the world." After saying much more, he added, "And now, my dear children, buy the Truth and sell it not."

The same evening, he said, "I have been considering my past life, and the sins of my youth; and my iniquities have been brought to my remembrance, and the language of my heart has been, 'Pardon my transgressions, and remember not my sins against me, for thy mercies' sake, Oh Lord!' I desire that every wrong thing may be brought to judgment and condemned; and I have a little hope, that all my sins may go beforehand to judgment; but oh! the reduction that is necessary in passing from death unto life—life everlasting. If there have been any high thought or imagination in me, let it be brought down, and laid in the dust, its proper place!" His *views of himself* were exceedingly humble; and

yet his hope appeared to be fixed, trusting in the Lord and in his mercy, of which he was often led sweetly to speak; and although he sometimes appeared low, yet at other times his mouth was opened to declare of the mercy and goodness of the Almighty to him, every way, and all his life long. Thus he who had been very diffident in speaking of serious things, seemed to be set at liberty to give expression to the feelings of his heart.

On a near relation expressing that it was an unspeakable comfort to see him as he was, and that she felt it a privilege to be with him,—he immediately rejoined—"To see the gracious dealings of the Lord with his fallen creature! I hope I am reposing on Him, who alone can save;—there seems to be but a span betwixt me and eternity."

Adverting to the time when he joined our Society, he said, "When I first came among Friends, my faith was, and is continued unto this day, and I die in that faith—that there is a spirit in man, and the Almighty inspires it; that this it is which must lead and direct us. Many may think, that if they act and think as Friends, it will do; but no! this will not do: they must come to this principle."

In speaking of the blessings which surrounded him, he said: "For these, and all Thy blessings, I desire, O Lord! to ascribe thanksgiving and glory to thy ever excellent Name!"

But although his heart thus overflowed with gratitude, thanksgiving and praises, yet his expressions frequently indicated great anxiety that

the work of purification might be fully accomplished, and he prayed that all might go beforehand to judgment, that, his sins being pardoned, nothing might appear against him.

At another time, he said to some of his family, "I pray that the blessings of the upper and the nether springs may be with you, when I am gone. Keep steady—be faithful—and you will be blessed; buy the Truth, and sell it not."

18th. He said, he was waiting for his change, adding, "And now, I would exclaim, (if I might exclaim, as a *servant*—but oh! that is far too high a name for me,) 'Now lettest Thou thy servant depart in peace; for mine eyes have seen thy Salvation, which Thou hast prepared before all people; a Light to enlighten the Gentiles, and ultimately, for the glory of thy people Israel.'" The solemnity with which these words were uttered, could only be felt by those who heard them.

During the same day, after the occurrence of a precious season of retirement, he sweetly gave expression to his feelings, saying, "I know there is no time to spare—not a moment to waste; but if I labour ever so hard, what can I, a poor creature, do towards helping forward the great work? 'Without Me ye can do nothing.' I hope I am not deceiving myself; but I feel relieved from much anxiety about my poor soul. I thank my God for these precious opportunities; I think I feel a little hope that my prayers have been heard, and that I may repose with confidence in the mercy of God, through Jesus Christ, my Lord."

This day he was strengthened to impart counsel to some of his friends who called to see him. To one of them, after speaking in a solemn and affectionate manner, of the great change from time to a never-ending eternity, which awaits us all, he added, "I entreat thee, every day of thy life, to endeavour to make some progress in the great work; if it be ever so small, be in earnest to make *some* advance; and if thou be seriously inclined, encourage that feeling, thou wilt never regret it, and thou wilt know this work to go forward. We are poor creatures, and it is not of ourselves, but through grace and mercy, that we become what we ought to be.—Look unto Him, who said, 'Without me, ye can do nothing."

20th. He observed to a near relation, "In my readings, my chief attention has been turned to the Scriptures. I again read the Old and New Testament through last year; and many times read various parts of them, but I often feared I was little or no better for it; still poor and barren; they were often to me as a sealed book; and they are a sealed book, until rightly opened by Him who alone can open; but *now*, my mind is much turned to many portions of them; and O! what an encouragement is this, to read the Scriptures. Thou seest me; and it is marvellous to myself that my tongue is loosed and I have no want, but seem full. I merely mention this, that thou mayst encourage others to read the Scriptures."

During this night, he said, that he felt a precious covering over us; and then exclaimed:—"Bless the Lord! O my soul! and all that is within me, bless my God!"

23rd. He expressed the difficulty he felt, from his great weakness, to keep his attention fixed, adding, "But I believe I may accept the little openings, and bow my head in peace." In reply to an inquiry made, in consequence of his having expressed but little for some days, he said: "I have been much shut up with respect to things most excellent, though they have not been taken from me; but I thought I was in the hands of the Lord, and He would order all things right." During the night he was engaged in supplication under a deep feeling of mental and bodily weakness; yet in humble, unshaken faith in the mercy and goodness of the Almighty.

24th. He prayed, with uplifted hands, that the Lord would be with him in the last trying moment; and on another occasion, he was heard to utter in a low voice, "Merciful God! suffer not any of us in our last moments, through the pains of death, to fall from Thee."

A few days afterwards, he remarked, "This is a time of great watchfulness; but my Lord has said unto me, 'In my Father's house are many mansions, and a place is prepared for thee!'" He expressed but little after this, yet was preserved in much patience, quietly waiting his appointed time.

On the 11th of Second month, 1833, his redeemed spirit was released from the pains and sorrows of its afflicted tabernacle, and we reverently trust, has entered the mansion prepared for it in the Heavenly Father's house.

ARTHUR GILKES was the son of Benjamin and Marian Gilkes, of Nailsworth, in the county of Gloucestershire, and was educated by his father, who kept a school at that place. Nothing remarkable occurred during the earlier part of his life; and as he appeared to have a good constitution, no apprehensions were entertained that his course in time would early terminate. He was deprived of the care and attentions of his affectionate mother when he was about thirteen years of age—a loss which he sensibly felt. When he had attained his eighteenth year, he was engaged as an assistant to his brother, in a school.

It was during the time of his being thus employed, that his mind was evidently brought under the influence of the Holy Spirit; and he felt the necessity of that change of heart, that new birth, without which it is impossible to enter the kingdom of Heaven. He said very little on these important subjects, except to his nearest relatives; and the work that was then going forward in his mind was not known to the superficial observer, but to those who were made acquainted with his feelings it was evidently a time in which he was concerned to enter into covenant with his God.

Some weeks previous to the vacation, which took place in the Sixth month, 1833, his health became delicate, and he was affected with cough, but no immediate cause of alarm was apparent. In the following month he became worse, a medical friend was consulted, and it was hoped that change of air by the sea-side might tend to restore him to health; but this was not the case, and the symptoms of consumption were soon developed.

It was now evident, that the disease had, though in a great degree unsuspected, been for some time undermining his constitution. On his return to London, further medical advice was obtained, and he was removed from thence to Nailsworth, in the hope that his native air might be beneficial; but it was ordered otherwise, and it soon appeared right to apprise him of his real situation, which was done with all the tenderness that duty and affection could suggest.

He received the information with calmness and submission, and it was manifest that although he felt the seriousness of his situation, and his own unworthiness, he could look with an humble hope to his Saviour and his God.

Notwithstanding the anxious fears of his friends that the disease was rapidly hastening him to the grave, it pleased his Heavenly Father, to prove his faith and patience by an illness of nearly thirteen months. During this time of trial it was cause of great thankfulness to those around him, to see how his heart was influenced by the love of God—how it strengthened him in weakness, and enabled him to rejoice in the Lord, his Redeemer, as he approached "the valley of the shadow of death."

A few extracts from letters and from a brief journal which he regularly kept, will unfold, in an instructive manner, the state of his mind, and his religious experience.

In a letter which he wrote soon after the disease had assumed alarming symptoms, he says, "I have much time to spend alone, and I assure *thee, my dear* uncle, that during these moments,

I do endeavour to offer up a silent prayer to the Almighty, that he may be pleased to direct my feeble steps aright, and lead me in that path wherein alone there is true peace and comfort."

Not very long afterwards, he writes thus: "I can say that I have often felt thankful for the lenient afflictions which I have to bear, for they have been the cause by which I have been brought to a fuller sense of my own unworthiness, and have made me humbly endeavour to offer up petitions for help to Him from whom true help can alone be procured." In another part of the same letter, he says, "I am quite aware that in such cases as mine, there is very little hope of recovery. This knowledge makes me endeavour more and more to attain to that state in which I may in confidence say, 'Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for Thou art with me, thy rod and thy staff they comfort me.'"

In another letter he remarks: "It is with pleasure that I am able to inform thee, that the Almighty, in his mercy, has permitted me to enjoy a peaceful and comfortable state of mind, though I have at times been brought very low, and have been led to consider my own utter unworthiness." Although he was aware of the gradual, but certain approach of death, yet so gentle were the dealings of the Lord with him, that he had hitherto been spared much acute suffering, and was still capable of social enjoyment, and able to rise early in the day. His mind seemed to be awakened to a lively sense of the continued mercies of his Heavenly Father, and to a grateful acknow-

ledgment that all, even his domestic comforts, were to be attributed to His loving-kindness.

To many of his later memoranda he appended passages of Scripture which had impressed his mind, and which in some cases were strikingly appropriate to his situation. After having passed a comfortable night, he remarks, "I saw clearly that it is the duty of every Christian, to return thanks for the mercies of the night, and humbly to seek for protection and guidance of the Almighty throughout the day, and for an increase of faith in Jesus Christ our Saviour;" which is followed by this quotation: "The righteous shall be glad in the Lord, and shall trust in Him, and all the upright in heart shall glory." On one occasion, alluding to the state of his mind in the morning, he observes, "The remainder of the day I was permitted to feel a more patient resignation to the Divine will;" and in the record of the same day there occurs this extract: "Lord, make me to know mine end, and the measure of my days, what it is; that I may know how frail I am." He was enabled with cheerfulness to endure his trials, and through all to acknowledge the goodness of the Lord. On one occasion he remarks, "Though in much pain, I was permitted to feel content, and to look upon my afflictions as blessings from the Almighty, who orders all things aright:" and immediately subjoins, "Blessed is every one that feareth the Lord, that walketh in his ways;" and he further adds, "I will sing unto the Lord, because he hath dealt bountifully with me."

And now having so richly experienced the *loving-kindness of* the Lord, his faith was strength-

ened, and to use his own terms, he was permitted to feel an entire resignation to the Divine will, and a willingness to put himself into the hands of the Almighty; and on reviewing his past life, an "humble desire was raised" in his heart, "that the remainder of it might be spent in the praise and service of the Almighty."

In reference to a disappointment he had met with, he says, "But I hope I was preserved in a Christian spirit, and was better able to command my temper, for which I felt thankful:" and then adds, "Oh give thanks unto the Lord, for He is good; for His mercy endureth forever." Again, he says, "I endeavoured humbly to return thanks for the many mercies of the past week, and to ask for a continuance of them. Though unable to attend meeting, I was permitted to spend the time in a peaceful and resigned state of mind, and to have comfort in feeling that, though alone, yet God was with me." He then adds, "I will praise thee, O Lord, my God, with all my heart, and I will glorify thy name for evermore." On another occasion he says, "Not quite so well to-day, but patient and resigned to the Divine will, feeling confident that the Almighty will watch over and assist those who humbly endeavour to draw near to Him, through faith in Jesus Christ."

The following remark, in his journal, evinces his endeavours to seek the Lord: "Some of the family attended meeting, whilst I was permitted to spend most of an hour (I think I may say) in communion with my Maker.—Enjoyed peace of mind during the remainder of the day." At this time he seems to have kept closely on the watch

and was often in the practice of reviewing his conduct. He says, "I looked back upon the actions of the past days, and endeavoured humbly to seek forgiveness for all that I have omitted to do, and for what I have done amiss, and also for assistance to conduct myself in a manner which shall be pleasing in the Divine sight." As the strength of the dear invalid decreased, he was particularly fearful of giving way to feelings of impatience, and was much concerned to attain a state of true resignation to the Divine will.

In a letter to his uncle, he remarks: "I am able to say that I do feel that Jesus Christ *did indeed die for me;* that He is my Saviour, and that by and through Him, I can alone hope for salvation." His strength continued to decline, and in his journal is the following record: "I found myself very weak, but felt able and willing to trust in the mercy and goodness of the Almighty." And again, "My bodily weakness increases, but I hope that my mind is strengthened by faith and trust in the Almighty, through Jesus Christ, my Saviour and Redeemer."

On the evening of the 26th of Seventh month, 1834, after sitting up and conversing cheerfully for some time, he retired to rest without any apparent symptoms of dissolution; but about midnight he appeared to be sinking, and the family were summoned to his bedside; his breathing became very difficult, and the power of utterance nearly failed; but on being inquired of as to the clearness of his prospect, he intimated in reply that he was *quite happy;* and shortly after passed *quietly away,* in the 21st year of his age.

RICHARD STANSFIELD, late of Lothersdale, in Yorkshire, was the youngest son of John Stansfield, one of the seven Friends, who, in the years 1795 and 1796, suffered much loss of property, and a tedious imprisonment in York Castle, in consequence of refusing, for conscience sake, to pay tithes. The gracious regard of that blessed Redeemer, for whose sake the father was made willing to endure persecution, was very early extended to his child, who was, in his tender years, favoured with serious impressions. His disposition was meek and amiable, and he appears to have been, through Divine grace, much preserved in the fear of God; and to some of the exercises of his mind in his youthful days, he referred, at a later period of his life, in an instructive manner.

After leaving Ackworth School, he was introduced by his brothers into the wool trade; but on the expiration of his apprenticeship, his inclination not leading him to mercantile pursuits, he entered on a farm which his father had previously occupied. His capital was very limited, and it was only through great industry and care that he was able, with credit and respectability, to maintain his family. After being a house-keeper about two years, he was united in marriage to Elizabeth Dixon, who resided near Settle; to her he was a most affectionate husband, and to his children a tender and judicious father. He possessed a very diffident mind, and his demeanour was remarkably mild and unassuming. The circle in which he moved was not an extended one

and he was not generally known to the members of our religious Society; but by his neighbours, and such friends as had the opportunity of being acquainted with him, he was highly esteemed. He lived much secluded from the world, but there is good ground to believe that it was his primary concern to seek communion with his Maker.

In the course of a lingering illness, which commenced with inflammation of the lungs in Sixth month, 1835, he manifested a remarkable degree of patience and resignation to the Divine will; and often expressed his thankfulness even for his sufferings, believing they were intended for his further purification—and his confidence that the Lord would not lay upon him more than He would enable him to bear.

During the First month, 1836, the inflammatory symptoms had much abated, yet the physician gave no hope of his ultimate restoration to health: he appeared to be fully aware of his critical situation, and to be often engaged in mental supplication. He remarked to his wife, in speaking of his dear children, that it was his earnest prayer that they might choose the Lord for their portion, and he believed they would be provided for; "Yes," he said, "the Lord will provide." His cough becoming relieved, he said, "How thankful I feel, that my cough is better; it allows me more time for reflection." Appearing on one occasion much tried, his wife inquired the cause; to which he replied, "I have cause to mourn my many backslidings;" but in a short time he spoke of the Lord's mercy, saying, "He is very gracious *to poor unworthy* sinners. 'Though your sins

be as scarlet, I will make them white as snow.'" On the 29th of the same month, he expressed his assurance that he should be enabled to bear his pain, saying that the Lord laid nothing on his children but what he would strengthen them to bear, and added, "It is very little that we have to suffer in comparison with what our Saviour suffered. Oh, what adorable love, that God sent his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." On the 30th, he enjoyed much of the presence of his Saviour, and remarked, "My heart overflows with love."

On another occasion his heart being filled with Divine love, he said, "Oh! how good the Lord is! I have had dark seasons; but He is very near,—He is waiting to be gracious.—What a favour it is to be afflicted! it allows us time to prepare; whilst some are taken very suddenly: — we ought to rejoice instead of complaining." At another time, when his wife was sitting by him, he said, "Jesus is all I have to look to.—I have no righteousness of my own to boast of;—but He is very merciful to poor unworthy sinners;—I feel Him very near.—Yes, He is waiting to be gracious to us and our dear offspring." Then, addressing his wife, he said, "My darling! let the Lord be thy chief delight; then He will be very near to thee: His protecting arm will be underneath thee; and He will support and guide thee. And if we are parted here, we shall meet again in heaven, where parting will be no more. He will withhold no good thing from thee if thou only put thy trust in Him."

A while after he said, "My dear, I have enjoyed much peace to-night; I feel quite refreshed; these are precious seasons."

31st. Two friends calling to see him, after a short time of silence, he said, "'Draw nigh unto the Lord, and He will draw nigh unto you.' He never did cast off any who came to Him in truth and uprightness. Seek the Lord while He may be found. I have found Him a present help in this time of need, forever blessed and praised be His Name, for He alone is worthy, both now and forever."

4th of Second mo. After a time of silence with two dear friends who visited him, he expressed much of the goodness of the Lord to his soul, and of the mercy of God in sending his Son Jesus Christ to die for sinful man. He petitioned for preparation for everlasting rest, and added, "'In my Father's house are many mansions;' our dear Saviour told his followers so for their encouragement; and if I am but permitted to enter the lowest room, where the unwearied enemy can no more disturb, it will be enough." He often said he felt much peace of mind, not such as the world giveth, nor blessed be the Lord's holy name, can take away."

5th of Second mo. Speaking of the love of God, he said, "We are without excuse, seeing He would draw us with the cords of His love, if we did not turn our backs on Him. How inviting are His promises, 'Come unto me, and be ye saved, all ye ends of the earth.' He willeth not the death of any, but rather that all should return."

7th. *He remarked* that his heart was made to

rejoice in his affliction, and to ascribe all praise and glory to God.

8th. He supplicated fervently, first on his own account, then for his dear children, and also for his wife, saying, "O Lord! I beseech thee, gather them under the shadow of thy wing, lead them gently, Oh Lord, in the way thou wouldst have them to go;—unto thy care I must leave them, for I have no other that I can trust: Thou alone canst guide them aright."

At another time, after having passed a restless night, he said, "How thankful I ought to be for all the benefits I enjoy; and I *do* feel thankful in my heart to my God for all his mercies to me. Sweet Jesus! I will look to thee as long as I live; for thou art my only hope. Continue with me to the end, if it be consistent with thy most holy will. Purge me, and cleanse me, and make me fit for thy blessed kingdom. Take away everything which is not consistent with thy holy will; for thou art my Shepherd, my Friend, and my Keeper!" He often spoke of the love and mercy of God in sending his dear Son to die for our sins.

At one time he said, "I am very weak; but the Lord in his tender mercy, is inclined still to look down with an eye of pity. He still hath regard for my poor soul that it may not be wholly lost. Oh! how good He is to a poor unworthy creature; His mercy is indeed very great:—Ah! what should I do without *Him?* All would be *lost!*—But He condescends in His love and adorable wisdom, to have regard to a poor unworthy creature. He has in a wonderful manner pre-

served me on every side.—Oh! it seems as if the enemy was not permitted to discourage me from looking unto Jesus, the author and finisher of my faith."

On another occasion, being asked how he was, he said, "I am very weak; but Christ is strong, and He is very willing to lend me His aid." A few friends being in his chamber, after a time of silence he remarked, "There is a passage of Scripture where our Saviour says, 'Peace I leave with you; my peace I give unto you, not as the world giveth:' oh no, it is quite of another nature; the peace of the world bringeth sorrow, but His peace yieldeth the fruit of righteousness."

On the evening preceding his decease, he was engaged in prayer to the following effect: "O, sweet Jesus! condescend in thy loving-kindness to look down upon a poor afflicted worm. I can do nothing of myself; therefore I have delivered all into thy care;—and Thou art very good! Continue Thy loving-kindness unto the end, I beseech thee; and land me safe on that shore where I shall have done with this world of trouble. I do not doubt that thou wilt be with me to the end, O my God! and it will be a great rejoicing to me:—then I shall be safe; the unwearied enemy will no more disturb me. I shall have nothing to do but to praise thee! Then I can sing praises to thy adorable name forever! —but I must not crave it *too much*. Do with me, O my God! as seemeth best in thy most holy sight."

Early the next morning, being in great suffering, *his sister* asked what could be done for him;

he replied, "Let us compose ourselves in the Lord: that is best for us." On one present remarking he was very ill, he said, "I would not change for the whole world." A short time before his spirit took its flight, he exclaimed with great distinctness, though his breathing was very difficult, "Great and marvellous are thy works, Lord God Almighty! Just and true are all thy ways, thou King of Saints!"

He departed this life on the 29th of Second mo. 1836, aged 32 years.

Meditating on his peaceful transit from time to eternity, how forcibly does the triumphant exclamation of the apostle suggest itself to the mind! "O death, where is thy sting? O grave where is thy victory? ..... Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory, through our Lord Jesus Christ."

WILLIAM HARGRAVE of London was a respectable member of our Society. He had been remarkable from early life for steadiness of conduct. He possessed a good understanding with sound judgment, and being of a benevolent disposition, he was a useful member of the meeting to which he belonged, and was much esteemed by his friends. He was engaged in an extensive line of business, which he conducted with great respectability and success; and was actively engaged during the latter years of his life, in promoting the interests of the "Friends' Provident Institution." His time

and attention were also much devoted to the formation of a similar establishment yet more extensively important; the "*National* Provident Institution." These concerns occasioned him much anxious solicitude, involving him, as they did, in many important responsibilities. There is reason to apprehend that, amid these occupations of a temporal nature, so engrossing and weighty, the precious talent of Divine grace, with which there is good ground to believe he was in early life graciously entrusted, was in great measure hidden in the earth: and although to those around him, the path which he trod might appear to be the straight and narrow one, yet when the awful period of its termination was viewed as near at hand, he was brought in deep humiliation to see that it was not that which leads to life. The disease which at the age of 46 terminated his active course, was lingering and attended with great suffering. In the early stages of it he anticipated a speedy recovery, but a result far different was appointed by Him whose "ways are not as our ways," and who, in unutterable mercy, through the refining process of affliction, gradually prepared him to come, as an humble penitent, to the footstool of a crucified Saviour.

In the Third mo. 1837, he was attacked with influenza, from the effects of which he never entirely recovered. During the following summer he was mostly very unwell, and as the autumn approached, his strength sunk rapidly, and it became apparent that his mind was strongly awakened to a sense of his spiritual state; and he

remarked to an intimate friend who visited him, "I have been thinking, and thou mayst think so too, that if I am permitted to feel forgiveness for my sins, that I shall be a monument of mercy. But oh, I am the most unworthy of unworthies; I am not fit to speak of these things: but if an entrance be granted *me* within the pearl gates, *none* need despair. And should I, in mercy, be raised up again, my path should be a much straiter one—ah, I would be more dedicated than I have hitherto been."

On being asked whether he felt his mind supported under his sufferings, he replied, "At times I do, and the promises of Scripture come with sweetness to my mind." A friend observed that it was "a favour to have time granted us to make preparation for the awful change:" he replied with tears, "Yes, I feel it so; my sufferings are nothing compared with this mercy."

Another friend coming in the same evening, he remarked among other things, "The doctor has proposed my wintering in the West Indies; it may be that I shall never be able to remove from here: I do not say this unconcernedly, for I feel that my life is very uncertain. Ah, at such a time as this, what will a high *profession* of religion avail us."

About two weeks afterwards, on being settled in bed, he looked at those around him in a most impressive manner, and with uplifted hands exclaimed, "And I saw a great multitude, whom no man could number, stand before the throne. These are they who have come out of great tribulation, and have washed their robes, and make

them white in the blood of the Lamb.' Oh, how great has been the mercy of God to me! how unbounded is the mercy of God! he so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son to die for us. My sins have been many, very many.—yet is there more joy in heaven over one sinner that repenteth, than over ninety and nine that went not astray."

Soon after he added, "I have pursued the world with avidity, and what doth it now profit me!—my bark has sailed on the sea of life with scarcely a breeze to ruffle its surface; but suddenly it is cast on a lea shore and stranded, and this is the wreck. The enemy in my great weakness has been suffered to buffet me—but glory, glory, glory to His name! the Lamb and his followers shall have the victory. How sweet will it be to lie down beside the still waters—to be carried gently along:—ah, His sheep hear his voice, and they follow Him, but the voice of a stranger will they not follow. I cannot now wonder," he added, "that the Apostle in heavenly vision saw things that he might not utter, for how wonderful, how marvellous, is the salvation of sinners! I have been a most unworthy creature, and can say with David, 'Before I was afflicted, I went astray, but now have I kept thy word.'" Then turning to his wife he said, "Mayst thou, my beloved wife, be supported under all thy trials, and look upward unto Him who careth for thee: put thy confidence in Him, and He will never forsake thee," with much more to the same effect. Then turning to a friend, he said, "And mayst thou, *my dear* friend, be enabled lay aside every

weight, and run with patience the race that is set before thee, looking unto Jesus, the Author and Finisher of thy faith, 'who, for the joy that was set before Him, endured the cross, despising the shame,' and is now set down at the right hand of the majesty on high, and ever liveth to make intercession for us."

This with much more to each he expressed in a solemn and impressive manner, not seeming to regard his extreme weakness, for his whole soul seemed poured forth in love, prayer, and praise. Many times he exclaimed, "Praises, everlasting praises to the Lord God and the Lamb."

On the arrival of a dear relation from a distance the dear invalid was much affected, and broke forth in an address to him, touchingly descriptive of the altered circumstances under which they now met: comparing himself to a gallant bark, well equipped and freighted, and sailing exultingly on her course; but suddenly foundering when she least apprehended danger.

Shortly before this period he had passed through some very trying and awful seasons. The peace which he was graciously permitted to experience, in so remarkable a degree in his latter hours, was arrived at through a gradual process, and was no sudden attainment.

On two friends coming to see him after the morning meeting on First-day, the 22nd of Tenth month, he remarked, that his mind had been turned towards his friends in their assembly that morning, and it was consoling to him that although unable outwardly to join with them, he felt united in spirit, and added, "Oh! what a favour that there

is a fountain set open for sin and for uncleanness;" and in alluding to some of the circumstances of his past life, he observed, that whilst passing down the stream of time as with a prosperous gale, he had not been sufficiently watchful and devoted to the service of his Lord; but if he should be raised up again, he believed a very different path would be chalked out for him, and that he would have more conspicuously to show on whose side he was.

On speaking of his bodily weakness, and the uncertainty of the issue of his illness, he evinced much tenderness of spirit; and whilst his heart overflowed with gratitude, under a humiliating sense of the continued love of God in Christ Jesus, he with a feble, but melodious voice, expressed his desire that he might be able to say, "Not my will, but Thine be done."

In the evening he expressed a wish that the family, especially including the dear children, should come into the room and sit with him.

After a short pause he addressed each of the company, beginning with his children, to whose understanding he endeavoured to unfold the history and consequences of the transgression of our first parents, and the Divine plan of restoration. To his dear wife, he spoke in a strain of peculiar tenderness and pathos; referring most affectionately and touchingly to the happiness he had enjoyed in their union.

Although in a state of much weakness, and obliged from swellings on the throat, the pressure of which impeded his articulation to use considerable exertion to make himself intelligible, he

continued to speak for nearly an hour, with singular impressiveness and solemnity; dilating upon the momentous concerns of eternity, both in relation to the welfare of those who seemed likely to survive him, and to his own more immediate prospects. Subsequently he supplicated with much fervour. From the length of his communication, it was impossible to recal it wholly;—some interesting fragments were however collected.

Addressing his children, he said, "Could I lay my hand upon my heart, and say that I had been as anxious to serve my God in all things, as I have been to promote your happiness, although not always in the truest manner, it would now be easier work with me than it is."

Speaking of the Saviour he said, "He, the Lord of life and of death; He, who possesses the power to save your poor father from everlasting destruction, condescended to become an infant, and to be cradled in a manger."

Addressing his brother-in-law, he said, "If I die, thou wilt bear record that I die a witness to the vital principle of Christianity; the love, the stupendous love of God in Christ Jesus, which is the only thing that can impress the hard heart of man.

I have nothing to depend upon but the tender love of God in Christ Jesus; all self-righteousness is indeed as filthy rags;—I cannot rest upon any thing, not a shred or a morsel of it will hold. I will not enter now upon theological questions, it is sufficient for me to know that my Saviour lives, and oh! that I may be enabled to say before I depart, 'because he lives, I shall live also!'"

"I am not without hope, yet I could wish, after my deep immersions in Jordan, to be able to bring up a stone from its bed, and to say, 'See how the Lord hath helped me.'"

He repeatedly broke forth in admiration of the love and mercy of God in redemption: and his mind seemed at times almost overwhelmed and lost in the conception and sense which he appeared to have of it. "Vile man!" he once said, addressing himself, "and is this inestimable treasure purchased for thee? and couldst thou so long remain in inglorious forgetfulness of its existence? O, how can I describe this stupendous love, or comprehend its breadth, its depth, its height! O! the magnitude of the idea! the wondrous nature of the plan. And then to survey it unveiled! what wondering amazement must the soul experience, to contemplate in heaven the stupendous magnificence of the love of God, to poor, sinful, fallen man! of which, if I am permitted to make it mine, what a monument shall I be, thus at the eleventh hour! Let me magnify this astounding mercy to one so unutterably unworthy whilst I can speak, for soon I may be unable to do so. O! that it may be my employment to celebrate it throughout eternity!" Afterwards, on being told it was hoped his other relations from Birmingham would yet see him, he said touchingly, "I am quite unworthy they should come to me, tell them they will see a worm and no man." Subsequently he added, "Although I dare not say I have the full blessed assurance of my interest in His mercy, yet I am not without some feelings of my Saviour's love towards me; many texts of Scripture have been

sweetly brought to my mind, which have given me some hope. It was a great comfort to me this afternoon to think of the Pharisee and the Publican, and to remember that it was the latter who went down justified rather than the former."

In reply to an inquiry the following morning he sweetly said, "I have been making progress, the Master has not forgotten me. I have felt his love very sweetly towards me in the night."

"O!" he said, "that I could find utterance for the earnestness of my soul on this wondrous and delightful theme; but how can I, a finite man, and with faculties still more circumscribed by disease. How sweetly does the calming, heavenly love of the Redeemer, distil upon the heart and melt away its hardness. O! if through the influence of the love which seems to flow towards me, I should be permitted to enter the Pearl gates, let my soul confess from its inmost recesses, that it will be as a brand plucked from the burning. What a monument shall I be of this incredible love! If it should be the will of my God that the thread of my life should be spun out a little longer, how shall I feel constrained to devote it to his service—to tell of his wonderful love, and to turn sinners unto Christ."

In the evening he supplicated very sweetly for the Divine blessing upon his dear wife and children, and relations. He afterwards repeated the parting address of the Saviour to his disciples, "In my Father's house are many mansions," &c. remarking upon its delightful import to the believer. Subsequently he requested that the Scriptures might be read to him, and selected

the Epistle of John, saying it was so delightful to hear about love.

He referred more than once to the blessedness of *peacemakers;* an office, it may be remarked, in which he had been often and successfully engaged. On Third-day morning he said, "I feel it a very awful engagement, so frequently to take into my mouth, the name of my Great Creator, and of his Son Jesus, my adorable Redeemer. But He who knows the earnest desire and intent of my heart, knows my wish is not to abridge his kingdom, but to extend it, or rather to permit it to extend itself; and he graciously condescends to accept his most pleasing incense from the lips of the penitent sinner."

As his dress was being arranged for the night, he broke forth sweetly in thanksgiving: "Oh! that it would please the Lord to say it is enough:—nevertheless, not my will, Lord, but thine be done! for I am indeed in the hands of a tender and merciful God. And if it be his holy pleasure to employ so very poor an instrument, I will praise his name whilst I have breath. What indeed are my little sufferings compared with the sufferings of my adorable Redeemer! and most astonishing of all, that they should have been endured for *me!*"

On Fourth day morning, on the arrival of other relatives, he addressed them at considerable length and with great power, but his expressions could be but partially recollected. In the course of it he exclaimed, "Oh, this self-righteousness; it will not do at all, it is *all* as filthy rags; there is no part of it will stand. You must come to the Saviour, to the blood of the cross, to the

fountain that is set open in Judah and in Jerusalem for sin and for uncleanness. But you must surrender yourselves entirely to his guidance, and then the victory is sure. He can fight with few as well as with many. You will remember how it fared with the Israelites in their warfare: whenever they went out by their own counsel and in their own strength, they were foiled by the enemy; but when it was at the command and in the strength of their God, their triumph was certain. Satan, your subtle adversary, will be ever on the watch: if one temptation does not succeed, he will present another. He will find out your weak points, he has mine, and succeeded but too well with me. Yes, if his commoner baits are unavailing, he will try to bribe your nobler feelings. Let me warn you that even your affection for your dear innocent children, may become a net wherein to entangle your feet. He is a liar, and was so from the beginning, and thanks to the mercy of our God, there is a power to which his is subject, and which can give us the victory over all his subtleties." Before they quitted the room he added, "You see a poor, helpless creature, but if our bed be made by the great Master it is easy indeed, and it matters but little *when* we are laid upon it, at seven, or at seventy; but is it not extraordinary that he should condescend to notice so poor a creature as I am! I have feared whether there is not much talk of the love of a Saviour where it is but little experienced, but when this is *truly* the case, how sweet it is! I am persuaded our present capacity is altogether too limited and finite, to admit other than a small

perception of its unspeakably delightful nature, and of its blessed consequences to us hereafter; but we are permitted to catch a glimpse of the Master as he passes by, and how precious are these little foretastes of the joys of his kingdom! But we must not forget to whom these are promised. The sweet Psalmist who says, with so awful a sense of the greatness of the Lord, "What is man that thou art mindful of him?" says also, "The Lord is nigh unto them that be of a broken heart, and saveth such as be of a contrite spirit."

On Seventh-day morning he said, "I have been a little low this morning, in thinking of the burden of gratitude under which I am laid to my adorable Redeemer for all his love: and I have despondingly asked myself, 'What return can so poor a creature make to the great Master, for such marvellous goodness?' but it has been graciously replied to me, 'The dedication of thy heart;' for he is pleased to regard the quality, rather than the quantity of the service. He is indeed a generous Master: I have been near enough to his throne to know that with Him is fulness of joy, and at His right hand pleasures for evermore. But I must be always on the watch, and keep close to his side."

On Seventh-day evening, his relatives from Birmingham being about to return, he again spoke to them for a considerable time. Before they took their leave of him he said, "I have had fears lest you may have thought my tongue too ready and officious with its offering of praise to the great Master, but I can truly say it has at times seemed to me as if the very stones would

cry out, had I refused my service in admiration of the astounding sacrifice which was offered up outside the gates of Jerusalem."

On the day previous to his decease, those around him did not suppose that his end was so near; yet there seemed in his mind an inward consciousness that his warfare was nearly accomplished. His countenance this day bespoke perfect serenity and lamb-like meekness, and heavenly smiles indicated that all within was peace. On his wife arranging his pillow, he looked at her with great sweetness and said, "Ah, my dear, I shall soon only have *one* pillow."

During the greater part of the afternoon he rambled a good deal, yet there were lucid intervals, in one of which he said to a friend, "Thou didst not expect to see me again, didst thou?" On her replying that she had *hoped* to do so, he said, "But I feel that I cannot continue much longer, yet the prospect of death does not dismay me, for the everlasting arms will be underneath for my support." He then turned on the bed, and with a sweet smile said to the same friend, "Thou looks discouraged, don't be discouraged, 'press forward toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus.' However many thy trials, if thou cleave close to Him, He will never leave thee nor forsake thee. And he that believeth on Him, 'Out of him shall flow rivers of living water.' The words of David have been brought to my remembrance, 'I have been young and now am old, yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken, or his seed begging bread.' How wonderfully was the widow's oil multiplied,

vessel after vessel was filled, until there was not another. It has been impressed on my mind what the mother of Jesus said at the marriage feast: 'What he saith unto you, that do,'—and the water was made beautiful wine."

In the evening his children went into the room to take leave of him for the night, when he appeared conscious that it was for the last time, as his countenance for a few moments indicated mental suffering; yet in a little while this subsided, and he addressed first his wife, and then each of his children in a most tenderly affecting manner. And when the power of articulation failed, he kissed his hand, intimating to his dear attendants that he wished them to take a final and affectionate leave of him.

Nearly the last words he was heard to utter were, "Hallelujah! Hallelujah! forever and ever!" and at a quarter before five o'clock, the 10th of Eleventh month, 1837, his purified spirit took its flight to join that countless multitude, who forever celebrate the praises of redeeming love, "Saying with a loud voice, Worthy is the Lamb that was slain, to receive power, and riches, and wisdom, and strength, and honour, and glory, and blessing."

Our beloved and honoured friend GEORGE WITHY was born in Bristol, the 7th of Seventh month, 1763, of parents not of our religious Society. When about eleven years of age, he was taken from school, and worked at his father's

business. It appears that he was at this time exposed to the corrupting influence of evil company, which weakened the religious impressions with which his mind was visited, at this early period of his life; and he entered deeply into many of the vanities and vices of youth. In reference to this period of his life, he writes, "I often felt the secret convictions of something within, that I was convinced, would, if fully obeyed, have led me into the paths of virtue, yet I did violence thereto, and often eluded the gentle intimations of God's Holy Spirit, thus striving with me." About the same time he also remarks, "I found that I had a corrupt heart from which no good fruit could be produced, and that I never could be brought to the enjoyment of the peace of God's children, but as my evil heart became renewed by the operation of the one saving baptism, of which John's was a figure, even the baptism of Him, whose fan is in his hand, and who alone can thoroughly purge the floor of the sinner's heart, and purify it from the defilement of our fallen nature." He frequented for some time the meetings of persons of various religious denominations, but he found, that he could not fully unite in the views held by any Christian professors excepting those of the Society of Friends: to join them was, however no small cross to his natural inclination, but he at length felt himself constrained openly to avow his belief in the principles held by them, and in the 22d year of his age he became united to them in membership. About three years afterwards he believed it to be his religious duty to speak amongst us, a minister of the Gospel. For some time his engagements in this

weighty service were not frequent, but he was favoured to grow in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ; and thus became eminently qualified to advocate the cause of righteousness on the earth. He was clear and sound in doctrine, and it was his especial concern to minister in the ability which God giveth. He rebuked with just severity the lukewarm and indifferent; he endeavoured earnestly to incite all to a diligent pursuit after heavenly treasure, and was often instrumental in conveying comfort and encouragement to the humble and drooping mind. In the year 1794 he married and settled in his native city, where he continued till 1805, when he removed with his family to Frenchay. In 1828 he again changed his residence, settling at Melksham, where he continued during the remainder of his life. In the relations of husband and parent he was affectionate and exemplary. Diligent in his attendance of meetings for worship and discipline, and carefully encouraged, both by example and precept, the frequent reading of the Holy Scriptures. He often visited those, to whom he thought he could suitably administer, either admonition or encouragement, and in his intercourse with persons not in profession with us, was a useful and efficient member of civil society, and whilst he faithfully supported the Christian principles, upheld by Friends, his zeal was so tempered with charity, that he was beloved and respected by those, who did not unite in his religious views.

Our dear friend's time was much devoted to the service of Christ, in proclaiming the glad

tidings of the Gospel. He visited most, if not all, of the meetings of Friends in England and Wales, was four times in Ireland, once in Scotland, and in the years 1821 and 1822 he paid an extensive visit to Friends in North America. His labours of love were not confined to the members of our own religious Society, but his mind was often attracted towards Christians of other denominations, and he was frequently engaged in holding meetings with them.

He continued, as long as bodily strength permitted, to exercise his gift in the ministry to the edification and comfort of his friends, who felt that his preaching was accompanied with the demonstration of the Spirit and with power. Yet he entertained very humbling views of himself as an instrument, as is instructively evident in the following short extract, taken from his memoranda. "In the review of my labours in the Gospel, I only feel as an unprofitable servant, and have nothing to trust to, or lean upon, but the free mercy of God in Christ Jesus: the expression of the apostle, I cordially unite with, 'not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to his mercy he saveth us, by the washing of regeneration and the renewing of the Holy Ghost.'"

For some years previous to his decease he was much afflicted with painful disease, and toward the last his sufferings were often excruciating. Yet, through the power of Divine grace, he was preserved in patient resignation to the will of the Lord, and though deprived of the use of his limbs, and indeed of nearly all power of voluntary motion, yet such was the peaceful tranquillity and holy joy

which covered his spirit, that he could say, "it was the happiest period of his life;" and that "he would not willingly exchange situations with those in perfect health;" that "his heart was fixed trusting in his God;" and many times expressed his unclouded assurance that all would be well. In the full belief that a mansion was prepared for him in his Father's house in heaven, he longed for the period of his release from his afflicted tabernacle, yet meekly acquiesced in the Divine will—declaring that his hopes of final acceptance rested entirely on the free and unmerited mercy of God in Christ Jesus.

At one time he remarked, "I have not language to express the consolations I feel; death has lost his sting, 'Thanks be to God, which giveth me the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ.'" Again he said, "My prospect is all cheerful, I have not a cloud on my path."

After alluding to the pleasure which he derived from the society of his family connexions, he said, "It is hard to part from them, but to be present with the Lord is far better; I have great joy and peace in believing that I shall be saved, through the adorable mercy of God in Christ Jesus my Saviour." Afterwards being in great pain, he acknowledged that in his sufferings, he had abundant consolations, and this expression often dwelt on his lips, and filled his heart with holy triumph, "The eternal God is my refuge, and underneath are the everlasting arms." Taking leave of a relation, he said, "Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for the Lord is with me, his rod and his staff they

comfort me." This was the last expression indicative of his state of mind. At a quarter before twelve o'clock on the following day he quietly departed, aged 74 years.

For some hours previous to the solemn close, his pains ceased, and his redeemed spirit left its earthly tenement without sigh or struggle, to receive that blessed crown of righteousness which is laid up for all those who love the appearing of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

The following extracts from some of his last letters will show the peaceful, confiding state of his mind in the prospect of death, and the support he derived from those Christian principles which he had long held and preached to others.

"I have very little confidence in medical aid, and being fully resigned to the Divine disposal, I leave the issue to him who ordereth all things aright. Through mercy I am favoured with calm resignation, and am without anxiety on any subject, which I esteem a great favour, and not at my command. 'The consolations of the Gospel' are mercifully vouchsafed, and yield me unfailing support in seasons of great weakness. I mostly get out to meetings, and though my voice is very weak, and I articulate with difficulty, yet I am enabled in silence to experience that there is a river, the streams whereof make glad the heritage of God, 'the holy place of the tabernacles of the Most High.' I have great cause of thankfulness for the many mercies with which I am surrounded, and hope while memory lasts 'in all things to rejoice, and in all things to give thanks.'"

In another—"Through mercy I am resigned

to my situation, and desire to say amen to all the dispensations of an unerring Providence, so that I may but be favoured to finish my course with joy, and the ministry I have received of the Lord Jesus, to testify the Gospel of the grace of God. I wish to convey to thee, in terms that cannot be misunderstood, that amid all my increased infirmities, my faith in the unchangeable Gospel of Christ has undergone no change since we parted, except that I trust the path shines brighter and brighter unto the perfect day. Should I never again have an apportunity to tell thee, I now do it with great sincerity, that it is my belief, that the inward revelation of the will of God to man by the operation of his Holy Spirit, is the only ground of hope of having our understandings opened, availingly to see into the mystery of the redeeming love of God, in and through Jesus Christ our Lord. It is only by a due submission to this inwardly revealed will, that we can perceive and feel the advantage and efficacy of the sacrifice of our dear Redeemer on Calvary's mount, where I believe he tasted death for every man."

In another of later date he says,

"It seems more than probable my time will not be protracted very long in this probationary state, and through redeeming love and mercy I am enabled to anticipate the close without dismay; fully believing that through the efficacy of the merits and mediation of a crucified Lord, death will have no sting, nor the grave any victory. I mention this in the deepest humility, to satisfy thee on a point in which I know thou wilt feel a deep and lively interest, should thou survive me in

the journey through time. I remain unmoved in all points of Christian doctrine as held by our early Friends, and by faithful brethren since their time. The repeated efforts I have to make in order to finish my letter, forcibly remind me that here we have no continuing city. May the feeling of infirmity quicken my diligence in the great work of the day, so that when the solemn period arrives in which I must bid a final farewell to all visible things, I may through Divine mercy be enabled to adopt the language, 'Although the earthly house of this tabernacle be dissolved, I have a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.' There, with the collected just of all generations, I shall be forever with the Lord, employed in the unceasing song of thanksgivings and praise to Him who is the author and finisher of our faith, and who wrought all our works in us. I continue to feel very feeble, and this day am particularly languid; pray for me that my faith and patience fail not. O happy change, when the pains and conflicts of time will be exchanged for the ineffable joys of a never ending eternity. I often think of the description of the happy state of the blessed, where it is said, 'A rainbow surrounds the throne;' intimating that 'storms shall cease, and tempests rage no more, but one unclouded spring forever bloom.'

Whilst tracing the Christian course of this our dear and honoured friend, and that of many others whose experience has been recorded in the pages of this volume, how deeply instructive and how encouraging are the evidences, that a soul-ani-

mating faith in the efficacy and all-atoning virtue of the blood of Jesus, (which, when applied to the heart by the sanctifying power of the Holy Spirit, cleanseth us from all sin,) has been found sufficient to anchor the immortal spirit on the Rock of Ages, and to prepare it to enter, with hopes full of immortality, on the awfully mysterious realities of an invisible and never-ending state of existence.

Reader—if it has happily been thy chief concern, to obtain the like precious faith—"may the God of all grace, who hath called us unto His eternal glory by Christ Jesus, stablish, strengthen, settle" thee. But if, on reading these lines, "the faithful witness" within—the Spirit of Him whose "eyes" are "as a flame of fire," penetrating the most secret recesses of the heart, should testify, that the fleeting pursuits of time have too much engrossed thy attention, and veiled from thy view the infinite importance of seeking "first the kingdom of God, and His righteousness,"—mayst thou become solemnly impressed with the danger of delaying, even for a moment, to come unto Christ, to seek, in deep humiliation and penitence of soul, to be reconciled to the Father through Him; that so, by yielding to the converting influence of Divine grace, thou mayest no longer live unto thyself, but unto Him who died for thee, and rose again. "The Spirit and the Bride say, Come. And let him that heareth say, Come. And let him that is athirst, come. And whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely."

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